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17 August 1981

China Report

PLANT AND INSTALLATION DATA

No. 29

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I. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Item: Guangzhou Iron and Steel Mill
[1639 1558 6921 6993 0617]

Location: Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: Although last year marked the first time that this mill netted profit since it underwent economic adjustment, this trend has continued into the present. During the first quarter of this year, both the productivity and product value of steel, iron, coke and rolled steel have exceeded state planning figures. Compared with the same period last year, total product value increased by 13.39 percent and profit for the quarter amounted to over 530,000 yuan. During the economic adjustment, fuel and power resources were diverted to the light and textiles industries. The supply of electric power and fuel fell below last year's figures. The supply of heavy oil decreased by about 50 percent and electric power by 30 to 50 percent. Energy saving measures had to be implemented. The No 1 Coking Workshop was closed down because of its high cost, high energy consumption and low productivity. The limited supply of secondary gas [4737 3156 3561] was used to ensure full load production in the No 2 Coking Workshop. During the first quarter of 1981, production of the small--less than 18mm in diameter--rolled steel accounted for over 50 percent of the mill's productivity. The sales for that quarter amounted to over 31.5 million yuan, an all time first quarter record.

Source: Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 81 p 1

Item: Qibaoshan Copper Mine
[0003 1405 1472 6893 4349]

Location: Liuyang, Hunan, PRC

Data: In 1101, China had a total of 11 copper chalcanthite mines and they were located in Guangdong (northern Wengyuan County); Hunan (near Changsha city and Liuyang County); Jiangxi (Qianshan and Dexing counties); Fujian (near Jian'ou, Changting and Shaowu counties; Zhejiang (20 li south of Jinhua County); Zhejiang (near Yongjia County; and Anhui (southwest of Jing County). The highest annual copper yield was recorded in 1076, at 7303 metric tons. In the period from 1165 to 1173, the annual copper production was 131.1 metric tons, of which 81 percent or 106 metric tons were copper chalcanthite [5237 6894]. This particular mine in Liuyang was originally famous for its vitriol and silver. Later it was known for the abundance of copper ores and copper chalcanthite. Today, this mining area has a rich deposit of multi-metalliferous ores and the main ore body is found along the unconformity layer between the limestone and the phyllite. Copper-bearing pyrite is the primary ore found here followed by magnetite, sphalerite pyrite and smithsonite. From all indications this mining area should abound in copper chalcanthite deposits. At present, this medium-small mine is run by the county.

Source: Beijing YOUSE JINSHU [NONFERROUS METALS] in Chinese No 2, 1981 p 38

Item: Baiyinchang Copper Mine
[4101 6892 0617 6893 4349]

Location: 110 kilometers northeast of Gaolan County and 50 kilometers southwest of Jingyuan County, Gansu, PRC

Data: Historical references cited mining activity in the area as far back as 1613 to 1681. This particular mine has at least a 300-year mining history. After the liberation, the state invested large sums of money and built an integrated complex for the extracting, dressing and smelting of ores. Today it is the largest copper-producing base in the PRC.

Source: Beijing YOUSE JINSHU [NONFERROUS METALS] in Chinese No 2, 1981 p 38

Item: Beijiang Iron and Steel Mill
[0554 3068 6921 6993 0617]

Location: Probably Shaoguan, Guangdong, PRC

Data: Because this mill has been operating at a loss for a long period of time, the local leading department concerned has decided to merge it with the Shaoguan Iron and Steel Mill. In the past several months, nearly 1,000 workers and employees have been transferred to other units, leaving about 1,000 workers at the mill to carry out production and maintain the equipment. In recent months, more than 600 metric tons of equipment of all types, 7,500 metric tons of supplies and 75 pieces of heavy machinery have been systematically moved from the mill to the Shaoguan Iron and Steel Mill.

Source: Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 81 p 2

Item: Huludao Zinc Plant
[5519 5684 1497 6854 0617]

Location: Huludao, Liaoning, PRC

Data: This plant has installed a piece of equipment for recovering sulfur dioxide released from the sulfuric acid production process. The recovered noxious tailgas, which is discharged at a rate of 80,000 cubic meters per hour, is used for making industrial raw materials and chemical fertilizer. In the past 3 months, the plant has produced 300 metric tons of liquid sulfur dioxide and 600 metric tons of ammonium sulfate. When this piece of equipment is put into full operation by mid-June, the plant is expected to turn out 2,000 metric tons of liquid sulfur dioxide and 4,000 metric tons of ammonium sulfate annually.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 81 p 2

Item: Wuhan Iron and Steel Company
[2976 3352 6921 6993 0361 0674]

Location: Wuhan, Hubei, PRC

Data: From 1957 when it started operation to the end of 1980, this company has paid the state 1.22 billion yuan in taxes and delivered to the state 1.8 billion yuan in profits.

Source: Wuhan CHANGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Fuchunjiang Smelting Plant
[1381 2504 3068 0396 3550 0617]

Location: Zhejiang, PRC

Data: As of 29 March this year, smelters here prefulfilled their first quarter gold production quota, registering an increase of 1.35 times over the comparable period of 1980. The purity of gold has reached an average of 99.99 percent.

Source: Hangchou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 81 p 1

Item: Anshan Iron and Steel Company
[7254 1472 6921 6993 0361 0674]

Location: Anshan, Liaoning, PRC

Data: This company has made great advances in increasing production and improving product quality since the PRC's founding. In 1980 the output of rolled steel registered an increase of 1.14 million metric tons over that of 1976. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the company has delivered 6.5 billion yuan in profits to the state, 730 million yuan more than the total investment in the past 32 years.

Source: Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jul 81 SK

II. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

Item: Xingang Shipyard
[2450 3263 5307 0617]

Location: Tianjin, PRC

Data: A few years ago, this large-scale shipyard with over 6,000 workers suffered from poor management, and the production efficiency was so low that shipbuilding and repair time was long with poor quality results. Since 1979, efforts of the shipyard party committee have affected major improvements. Last year, the average dock repair time was 7.6 days and small repair time was 38.7 days. Compared to 1977, this is a decrease of 3.8 days and 30.5 days respectively. The concept of quality control has been implemented in the overall operations of the shipyard. The quality of shipbuilding and repair has steadily increased. Last year, the construction of the 5,000-ton passenger and cargo ship, the "Tianhu," began and delivery was made in the same year.

Source: Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Guangdong Province Shipping and Shipbuilding Industry Company
[1639 2639 4164 5300 6663 5307 5306 1562 2814 0361 0674]

Location: Guangdong, PRC

Data: The first 425 horsepower coastal tugboat built for Hong Kong merchants left the Yuezhong [4727 0022] Shipyard on 18 May for delivery in Hong Kong passing final inspection and trial voyage. The tugboat is equipped with relatively high-speed auto-navigation (equipment) and sufficient towing power. Only a crew of four is needed to perform navigational and towing operations. In addition to Yuezhong Shipyard, other shipyards subordinate to this company--the Jiangmen and the New China (Xinzhongguo)--have been contracted to build ships for export. These will be ready for delivery soon.

Source: Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 81 p 1

Item: Jiefang [Liberation] Bridge
[6043 2397 2890]

Location: At the mouth of the Yaojiang River, Ningbo, Zhejiang, PRC

Data: This new four-lane highway bridge was opened to traffic on 1 May 1981. It is 350 meters in length and 20 meters in width.

Source: Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 81 p 1

III. ELECTRONIC AND PRECISION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES

Item: Plant No 262
[9962 9966 9962 0617]

Location: Shaanxi, PRC

Data: Since 1972, the production of military goods has steadily fallen behind and this state-operated plant has turned in the direction of developing new product lines. This approach has resulted in a 25-percent increase in its annual product value since 1974. In addition to state funding, almost every year it has reinvested the plant's own funds for the development of new products. This year's planning includes 100,000 yuan for this purpose. An average of five items of research and development are considered annually. Included are items such as instruments for nuclear medicine, electronic cleaning apparatus [3237 4263 0892] developed for the textiles organizations and most recently, improvements on the dual path (or two way) [7175 6670] liquid scintillation counter used by medical units.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 81 p 2

Item: Shanghai Recording Equipment and Materials Plant
[0006 3189 6922 7299 0892 2624 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: With the assistance of related organizations, this plant has developed the model LX-20 magnetic tape color video recorder which was recently test-produced. The recorder was tested and evaluated by the Xinhua Hospital and the General Baoshan Iron and Steel Mill in Shanghai. The model-LX-20 video recorder is a kind of spiral scan disc recording equipment using the color television system. It has eight electric circuit units for the preamplifier, electronic switch, modulator-demodulator, servo, power source, sound accompaniment, degaussing and recording amplifier plus mechanical transmission, magnetic head drum body and color box components. The core of the recorder is made up of five types of magnetic heads for visual frequency, speed detection, break-in sound accompaniment, total degaussing and erase control. It is small, light weight, easy to operate and transportable with picture stability and low signal to noise ratio. The recorder uses a one-inch video magnetic tape for color and black and white. It can record and rebroadcast all types of pictures and sounds and has a wide range of use in medicine, education, industry, communications (transportation), physical education (athletics), science, military as well as home use.

Source: Shanghai DIANZI JISHU [ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese No 4, Apr 81 p 40

Item: Changchun Precision Optical Machinery Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences
[0022 0948 4430 1331 7108 7022 2504 0342 1331 4737 1378 2623 2750 4282 4496 2076]

Location: PRC

Data: Working with the Shanghai Automatic Industrial Meter Research Institute, the Guilin Electronic Equipment Research Institute and the Wuhan External Equipment Research Institute, this institute successfully developed a new type of standard keyboard used in computer applications. The final design has passed appraisement and will go into test production. This new keyboard comes in three models using a common key core. The key coding, key array, key core size and interface meet with the standards of the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building. The keyboard core section complies with international ISO and Fourth Ministry of Machine Building standards and is compatible with foreign produced standard keyboards. It is compact, sturdy [0474 1653 7559], beautifully moulded, clearly discernible through touch, easy to use and low cost to produce.

Source: Beijing YIQI YU WEILAI [INSTRUMENTATION AND FUTURE] in Chinese No 5, May 81 p 27

Item: Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPT) Industrial Bureau
[6755 7193 6752 1562 2814 1444]

Location: Beijing, PRC

Data: Under this bureau's organization, related posts and telecommunications plants began in 1977 the test production of the model-BD477 electronic teleprinter. The test model underwent trial use in various telegraph bureaus in Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Hangzhou and Guangzhou. On the basis of trial use results, additional improvements were made. The teleprinter passed assessment in Shanghai during December 1980 and will be mass produced this year. The teleprinter uses all domestically produced components. Its noise level is 13 db less than the model-55 teleprinter with less than 2 percent transmitting distortion and its receiving correction rate is as much as 46 percent.

Source: Beijing DIANXIN JISHU [TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese No 5, May 81 p 45

Item: Fujian Province Posts and Telecommunications Administrative Bureau [4395 1696 4164 6755 7193 4619 3810 1444]

Location: Fujian, PRC

Data: In December 1980, this bureau signed a business contract with agents of Japan's Fujitsu Limited for the purchase of a program controlled time division multiplex (TDM) telephone switching system. The capacity of this imported system is as follows:

FETEX-150 program controlled TDM - 10,000 municipal telephone lines, 500 long-distance circuits, 22 international automatic dialing circuits and 8 semi-automatic dialing circuits.

DD-30 pulse code modulation (PCM) transmission equipment - 60 sets.

FACCM 230-38 fee accounting [6060 6316] computer - 1 set.

The FETEX-150 program controlled switching equipment is designed with certain advanced characteristics. The contract provides for guarantees on the quality of the equipment, operational date, personnel training and other technical cooperation work. The formal exchange of letters ceremony took place earlier this year on 25 January.

Source: Beijing DIANXIN JISHU [TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese No 6, Jun 81 p 45

Item: Posts and Telecommunications (P and T) Plant No 525 [6755 7193 9965 9962 9965 0617]

Location: PRC

Data: The permanent magnet stepper motor produced by this plant underwent appraisal on December 1980 in Shanghai and was mass produced this year. The motor is small, light weight, has a large starting torque and short damped oscillation time. It is suited for high speed digital control systems with relatively large load inertia and short damping distance that require short start and stop times. This motor can be installed for spacing, carriage return and line change functions in domestically developed matrix printing or ink jet printing electric teleprinters. It has been used in the BD477 electronic teleprinter, the West German Siemens T1000 electronic teleprinter and the PT80 printing terminals with favorable consumer response.

Source: Beijing DIANXIN JISHU [TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese No 5, May 81 p 45

Item: Beijing Optical Instruments Plant No 3
[0054 0079 4574 0005 0342 1331 0308 0892 0617]

Location: Beijing, PRC

Data: The model-X4 microscope was developed by this plant for the chemical and medical organizations to measure the melting points and perform qualitative analysis on single crystal and eutectic organic substances. Its mechanical tube is 160 mm long and its total magnification rate is 100 times. The elevation range of the stage is 32 mm. At measuring temperatures less than 150°C, the measuring error is ± 1°C. Measuring at temperatures between 150°C and 300°C, its measuring error is ± 2°C.

Source: Beijing YIQI YU WEILAI [INSTRUMENTATION AND FUTURE] in Chinese
No 5, May 81 p 27

Item: Wuhan Electronic Instruments Plant
[2976 3352 7193 1311 0308 0892 0617]

Location: Wuhan, Hubei, PRC

Data: The UGS-1 digital open wire fault testing apparatus was successfully developed by this plant and a meeting to appraise this equipment was held recently in Wuhan. The apparatus has many improvements over the model MST-1A (1B). Tested in several posts and telecommunications bureaus, large amounts of this apparatus will be produced by this plant as of the first quarter of this year.

Source: Beijing DIANXIN JISHU [TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese
No 5, May 81 p 45

Item: Shaanxi Province Color Kinescope (Picture Tube) Plant
[7104 6007 4164 1752 5331 7359 0288 4619 0617]

Location: Shaanxi, PRC

Data: Construction began in May 1978 on one of PRC's large facilities for manufacturing complete equipment. The project focuses on four major construction items corresponding to the four manufacturing phases--phosphor, shading [5593 4996], glass and final assemblage. The Provincial Mechanized Construction Company completed ahead of schedule the hoisting work on 140,000 square meters at the plant site. Over a period of 13 months the Provincial Installation Company installed 5,900 sets of equipment of all kinds along with 290,000 meters of various types of piping and 1.25 million meters of electric and lighting cable. Basic preparations were completed for the coal gas station, oxyhydrogen station, water softening, air conditioning, high and low pressure air and steam power systems. At present, preparations are underway to adjust and test the equipment prior to going into operations.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Yunnan Optical Instruments Plant
[7189 0589 0342 1331 0308 0892 0617]

Location: Yunnan, PRC

Data: In the past, this plant's products were sold exclusively to the state and its planning was directed by the state. Due to the (economic) adjustments made last year, it was estimated that the plant would suffer losses of over 1.5 million yuan. In order to avoid this, production was concentrated on providing goods for the medical, scientific, geological and oceanographic industries and tourism. Last year, nine new products including a two-manned binocular surgical microscope and an infrared phase converter were successfully designed and produced. In April of this year, an ophthalmological aperture lamp [5933 7138 3597] microscope was successfully developed and was well received at a national medical apparatus and instruments exhibition in Beijing. Improvements on the Panda-brand telescope were made and so far over 11,200 have been sold in European, American and Near Eastern markets netting over $US 2 million in foreign exchange. In addition, processing and repair work done for over 100 organizations within the province have netted over 1 million yuan last year. In 1980, this plant's product value increased over 1979 figures by 17.4 percent and profits increased by 74 percent.

Source: Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 81 p 2

Item: Fuzhou Radio Plant No 3
[4395 1558 3541 4848 7193 0005 0617]

Location: Fuzhou, Fujian, PRC

Data: By continuously improving its system of economic responsibility, this plant has achieved marked results in its operations since last year. Its labor productivity has risen 54 percent; consumption of materials dropped 50 percent from 1979; and the production cost per 10,000 germanium tubes declined by 4,600 yuan. In 1980, it turned out 3.6 million germanium tubes, a threefold increase over 1979, topping all other plants in the same trade throughout China. During the January-April 1981 period, the plant manufactured 2.08 million germanium tubes, netting 412,000 yuan in profits.

Source: Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Wuhan Rectification Equipment Plant
[2976 3352 2419 3177 6080 0271 0617]

Location: Wuhan, Hubei, PRC

Data: Designated by the First Ministry of Machine-Building as a factory specializing in the production of silicon rectification equipment, this plant, in view of a reduction in the state capital construction projects, has decided to shift its emphasis toward making goods for the electroplating trade and other light industrial enterprises. By shortening the production cycle by two-thirds, it was able to meet the needs of many customers. Instead of 3 months' time as required in the past, the workers here were able to fulfill the orders of the Shashi Bicycle Plant and an "unidentified war industry plant" in Changha for electroplated rectification equipment in less than 1 month. Having learned about this plant's quick delivery, the Shanghai Radio Plant No 4 and the Jiaxing Woolen Textile Mill also placed their orders with this plant.

Source: Wuhan CHANGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Postal and Telecommunications Equipment Plant No 535
[6755 7193 0063 0005 0063 0617]

Location: Wuhan, Hubei, PRC

Data: In anticipation of a gradual decline in the demand for communications power source equipment, its principal product, in the next few years or foreseeable future, this plant has begun developing the production of electronic and electrical products for civilian use. It is currently mass producing seven different kinds of civilian goods, the output value of which accounts for over 33 percent of its annual gross industrial output value.

Source: Wuhan CHANGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 81 p 2

Item: Xianyang Television Color Tube Plant
[0752 7122 1752 5331 7193 6018 4619 0617]

Location: Xianyang, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: This plant, China's first plant for production of TV color tubes, has started trial operation here, according to provincial authorities. Construction of the plant began in April 1979. The main equipment is imported from Japan. Equipment in the luminescent powder, shadow mask, glass and assembling workshops, covering a total floor space of 100,000 square meters, is now in trial operation. Such ancillary equipment as that for softening and purifying water and recycling cooling water is also undergoing trial runs. Preparations for serial production are under way. When completed, the plant, with a total floor space of 320,000 square meters, will be able to produce 960,000 color tubes of 14 and 22 inch sizes per year. They will be used for TV factories in Beijing, Shanghai and Shaanxi Province.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 24 Jun 81 OW

Item: Nanjing Automation Research Institute
[0589 0079 5261 0520 0553 4282 4496 2076]

Location: Nanjing, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: This institute recently successfully developed the (ES-1) digital indicator, an important instrument for automatic detection of the functions of the various parts of a dam in order to ensure safe operation. The use of the indicator can reduce dam inspectors' labor intensity, guarantee the precision of measurements and shorten the measuring time. The indicator has been trial-used at the (Xindongjiang) Hydroelectric Power Station in Guangdong Province and the (Ningchuan) Hydroelectric Power Station in Anhui for 3 years and shown to be of reliable performance. It is now being manufactured in small quantities.

Source: Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jun 81 OW

IV. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Item: Dongfang Chemical Plant
[2639 2455 0553 1562 0617]

Location: Tianjin, PRC

Data: Primarily engaged in the production of basic industrial chemicals, especially hydrogen peroxide solution, this plant has suffered from competition of lower priced products from outside the area. The beginning of this year saw the price of hydrogen peroxide drop by 500 yuan per ton. Compounded by price drops in other products, yearly profits of 1.76 million yuan would be affected whereas the total profits realized last year were only 1.09 million yuan. In dealing with this situation, the cost of producing hydrogen peroxide had to be reduced by 300 yuan per ton and productivity had to be increased. Additional electrolyzers were installed in the workshop. Using the same amount of electricity and raw material, daily production of hydrogen peroxide went from 5 tons to 7 tons. The production of hydrogen peroxide during the first 5 months of this year increased by 27 percent over the same period last year without increasing raw material by very much. With additional plant-wide energy conservation measures, over 1 million kWh were conserved in the first quarter amounting to a savings of over 60,000 yuan. By lowering coal consumption in the power workshop and raising the boiler's steam generation, the cost of steam power was lowered by over 100,000 yuan. The two energy items accounted for over half of production costs, and the cost of producing hydrogen peroxide was finally reduced by over 300 yuan per ton.

Source: Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Guangzhou Chemical Plant
[1639 1558 0553 1562 0617]

Location: Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: Specializing in the production of caustic soda, this plant accounts for more than 60 percent of all the caustic soda produced in Guangdong Province annually. For 3 consecutive years since 1978, annual caustic soda production has increased by nearly 2,000 metric tons and annual profits have steadily increased by 25 percent. With recent renovations on some of the plant's outdated equipment, productivity has increased. Hydrochloric acid production has gone from less than 20,000 metric tons annually to 25,000 metric tons, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) from 2,000 or 3,000 metric tons to 6,800 metric tons and benzene hyxachloride [BHC] (also called 666) powder from 4,000 or 5,000 metric tons to over 8,000 metric tons. During the second half of last year, two new products--carbon tetrachloride and rubber chloride were produced from liquid chlorine. These products netted over 1 million Hong Kong dollars in foreign exchange, setting an all time record. Last year, over 37,700 metric tons of caustic soda was produced, achieving the highest record in over 10 years.

Source: Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 81 p 2

Item: Wuhan Petrochemical Plant
[2976 3352 4258 3111 0553 1562 0617]

Location: Wuhan, Hubei, PRC

Data: Since it started production in 1978, this plant has been making marked improvement on its products. The quality of its naphtha, 10# diesel oil sulfur, and liquid hydrocarbon approaches that of advanced domestic and international levels. In the past 2 years, it has produced 115,300 metric tons of naphtha.

Source: Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Benxi Chemical Fertilizer Plant
[2609 3305 0553 5142 0617]

Location: Benxi, Liaoning, PRC

Data: This plant's output of urea and synthetic ammonia for the first 5 months of 1981 registered increases of 2,000 and 2,400 metric tons respectively over the corresponding period of 1980. Over 80 percent of its planned profit plan has been fulfilled so far. Meng Xianben [1322 2009 2609] is plant manager.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Qinyuan Chemical Fertilizer Plant
[3084 3295 0553 5142 0617]

Location: Qinyuan County, Shanxi, PRC

Data: Since the beginning of 1980, this plant has sold all 18,000 metric tons of ammonium carbonate it produced. This was largely due to an improvement in its product quality and lower production cost. The adoption of a sound managerial and economic system has permitted the plant to reduce the production cost per ton of ammonium carbonate from 164 to 137 yuan and the sale price per ton from 170 to 150 yuan and 142 yuan. Last year, Hebei, Shandong, Guangxi, Jiangsu, Sichuan, Henan and Fujian alone had purchased over 9,000 metric tons of ammonium carbonate from this plant. During the first 4 months of 1981, more than 2,700 metric tons of the product were shipped to other localities. Twelve counties, including Gu Xian, Pingyao, Tunliu and Anze, in Shanxi Province, have signed purchasing contracts with this plant.

Source: Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 81 p 2

Item: Longjiang Chemical Plant
[7893 3068 0553 1562 0617]

Location: Longyan County, Fujian, PRC

Data: This plant's ammonium nitrate workshop was put into operation on 10 June 1981. It turned out 10 metric tons of ammonium nitrate that day. Fujian's second factory making ammonium nitrate, this workshop is expected to produce 3,500 metric tons of ammonium nitrate in 1981.

Source: Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Gedian Chemical Plant
[5514 1648 0553 1562 0617]

Location: Wuhan, Hubei, PRC

Data: The type-50 paraffin wax chloride produced by this plant recently won first prize at a national product evaluation conference. Since it began making paraffin wax chloride, an auxiliary chemical raw material for making plastic products, in 1975, this plant has raised its output from several hundred metric tons to more than 2,000 metric tons. This year, it has signed a foreign trade contract for 1,500 metric tons.

Source: Wuhan CHANGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Nanjing Alkylbenzene Plant
[0589 0079 7909 1015 0058 0617]

Location: Nanjing, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: Since it started trial production 4 months ago, this plant, equipped with complete sets of equipment imported from the United States and Italy, has produced 11,000 metric tons of alkylbenzene, the quality of which is better than that imported from abroad. Since this plant is doing well in the output of this product, the state has decided not to import alkylbenzene any more in an effort to save foreign exchange. In the past, China had to spend $US 40 million annually importing alkylbenzene.

Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 81 p 1

Item: Ulan Shen Chemical Fertilizer Plant
[(3527 5695 1472) 0553 5142 0617]

Location: Nei Monggol AR, PRC

Data: This 10-year-old plant, suspended in June 1980 because of poor management and equipment, resumed production on a trial basis on 4 May 1981 following 1 year's hard work in equipment reform and the training of workers. By the end of June, the plant had produced 2,400 metric tons of synthetic ammonia and 5,000 metric tons of ammonia nitrate, overfulfilling the state plan by 500 percent. The plant, with an annual capacity of 54,000 metric tons of synthetic ammonia, went into operation 1 July. The Nei Monggol Regional Chemical Industrial Bureau held a meeting to report on the restoration of the plant on 1 July. Zheng Pentu, deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee, and Chen Bingyu, vice chairman of the regional government, attended the meeting.

Source: Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 81 SK

Item: Shanghai Petrochemical Plant
[0006 3189 4258 3111 0553 1562 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: By 9 July this plant had turned over to the state a total of 2.181 billion yuan in profits and taxes, thus completely recovering the state investment 2 years ahead of schedule. Since it was officially put into operation in July, 1977, the plant planned to recover the state investment by July 1983, including 1.79 billion yuan in fixed assets and 390 million yuan in funds for building the Huangpuchiang Bridge and other projects and facilities. The plant has already produced 300,000 metric tons of synthetic fiber and 260,000 metric tons of polyethylene plastic, with the total output value reaching 5.635 billion yuan. At present this plant is capable of producing 100,000 metric tons of synthetic fiber yearly. The second-stage project of this plant was started in July 1980, and is scheduled for completion in 1984.

Source: Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1418 GMT 10 Jul 81 OW

V. FUEL AND POWER INDUSTRIES

Item: Liangshuiquan Coal Mine
[0404 3055 3123 3561 4349]

Location: Baishui County, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: Early this year, coal production at this mine had steadily fallen behind due to the policy of hourly wage and equal reward and punishment. In April, the policy of floating wages and individual rewards and punishments was implemented on a trial basis. In the first month, the mine reported profits of 46,000 yuan to the state. During the first quarter of 1981, losses amounted to over 41,000 yuan. When the new policy of computing rewards and punishment according to each worker's production overage or shortage was implemented, production quotas were overfilled in the entire mining area. During April, this mine produced over 15,700 tons of coal, an increase of 68 percent over the monthly average of first quarter last year. The rate of waste rock per ton dropped to 3.2 percent from the 3.4 percent figure from the first quarter. At the same time, production costs decreased by 25 percent. Consequently, the income of workers and cadres also increased.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Huangpu Power Plant
[7806 1033 4099 7103 0617]

Location: Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: Recently, construction on the No 4 generator group was completed and officially went into production on 12 June 1981. The first and second stages of capital construction began in May 1976 and after 5 years of work, all four large generator groups have been completed and are in production. The No 4 generator group project is one of the key capital construction items in Guangdong Province. It has an installed capacity of 125,000 kilowatts and its construction will benefit agricultural productivity and the daily lives of the Guangdong people. Before going into production, the No 4 generator group underwent full start and full load operations under the new regulations of the Ministry of Electric Power and proved that its operational quality was superior and its electric power, oil and gas consumption was lower than the three other generator groups.

Source: Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Xishan Mining Administrative Bureau
[6007 1472 4349 0523 1444]

Location: Shanxi Province, PRC

Data: During the first 5 months of this year, this bureau exceeded the planned coal output target by 257,000 metric tons. In May, it made a profit of 7.14 million yuan and realized 2.17 million yuan through increased income and savings.

Source: Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Fengman Hydroelectric Power Station
[6265 3341 3055 7193 4541]

Location: Jilin Province, PRC

Data: The largest in Northeast China, this power station has prefulfilled its 1981 power generation plan by 18 June. As of 30 June, it generated nearly 150 million kWh of electricity above the annual quota, an increase of 600 million kWh over the comparable period of 1980.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Fuxin Mining Administrative Bureau
[7079 2450 4349 0523 1444]

Location: Fuxin, Liaoning, PRC

Data: This bureau has overfulfilled its output quota for the first quarter of 1981, producing an additional 17,400 metric tons of raw coal for the state. Its advance and tunneling operations for the same period also exceeded the planned targets by 1,853 and 428 meters respectively.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 81 p 1

Item: Tiefa Mining Administrative Bureau
[6993 3127 4349 0523 1444]

Location: Liaoning, PRC

Data: With a known reserve of 2.2 billion metric tons and by making some modifications and improvements in the production operations, this mine expects to produce 4 million metric tons of coal by 1985 and 8 million metric tons by 1990. For the first 10 days of May, its daily raw coal output was 5,223 metric tons and for the second 10 days of May, the daily output rose to 6,200 metric tons, an increase of 2,350 metric tons over that of April. The entire bureau is striving to fulfill its 1981 output quota of 2.3 million metric tons.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 81 p 3

Item: Liuqiao Coal Mine
[0491 2890 3561 4349]

Location: Huainan-Huaibei Coal Base, Anhui, PRC

Data: This new coal mine was turned over to the Huaibei Mining Administration Bureau 25 May. With an annual output capacity of 600,000 metric tons and operating a pair of coal shafts, the coal mine will help improve the energy supply in Anhui and the East China region.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 81 p 1

Item: Kailuan Coal Mines
[7030 1551 3561 4349]

Location: Tangshan, Hebei, PRC

Data: As of 25 June 1981, these mines overfulfilled the semi-annual coal output quota by 18,028 metric tons.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Gaoquan Coal Mine
[.... .... 3561 4349]

Location: Qinghai, PRC

Data: This small mine, operated by the Mahai Farm in Qinghai Province, began to emit toxic gas from its No 1 shaft as a result of spontaneous combustion at the coal seam. Two blowers installed beneath the shaft failed to function and 22 miners trapped under the pit were intoxicated. More than 20 commanders and fighters of No 4 Company of a certain truck regiment of the PLA General Logistics Department stationed in the Qaidam Basin came to the rescue. After 8 hours of rescue work 15 commanders and fighters were overcome by the toxic gas. However, on the morning of 27 April, two miners were dead from prolonged exposure to the toxic gas and 20 miners were saved.

Source: Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0138 GMT 8 Jun 81 OW

Item: Baicheng Power Industrial Bureau
[4101 1004 7193 0500 1562 1444]

Location: Baicheng, Jilin, PRC

Data: This bureau recently installed a 63,000-volt transformer, doubling the bureau's capacitance. Before the new transformer was officially put into operation in early July, Baicheng Prefecture had difficulty meeting the needs of production and the people.

Source: Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Jul 81 SK

Item: (Baimichang) Coal Mine
[.... .... 3561 4349]

Location: Yixing County, Jiangsu Province, PRC

Data: The construction of this mine is being stepped up. When completed, the mine will have an annual production capacity of 300,000 metric tons of coal.

Source: Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jun 81 OW

VI. MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

Item: Jianzhong Machinery and Equipment Plant
[1696 0022 2623 0892 0617]

Location: Beijing, PRC

Data: In the last 2 years, this plant has been in the process of developing new equipment much needed by the electronic industry and special-purpose radio equipment. These pieces of equipment include the 200,000 volt ion injector, the horizontal double tube program controlled extension boiler/heater [5257 1709 7175 4619 4453 2235 1120 1693 3619], the mass flow control instrument, the direct-reading dewpoint apparatus, the temperature distribution curve instrument and the semiconductor impurity density distribution testing instrument. Items developed for the civilian market include the Diehua-brand washing machine and the Jiali electronic flasher and exposure timer.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 81 p 2

Item: Jinshan Equipment and Materials Plant
[6855 1472 0892 2624 0617]

Location: Shaanxi, PRC

Data: Up until 1979, this state-operated plant was primarily involved in the production of magnetic materials and components for military use. In 1979, due to cutbacks in resources and facing losses, investigations were made into supplying the civilian market with magnetic steel for electric meters and speakers. Two production lines making aluminum silicon powdered iron core and sintered magnetic steel were closed down and the manpower and equipment were diverted to the production of pure magnetic steel. A line was quickly set up with over 30 sets of equipment and over 260 workers. In 1980, the plant's original designed production capacity of 1 million pieces of magnetic steel was increased to 5.4 million, the highest production level since the founding of the plant. This year, the line's productivity will be over 10 times its original designed capacity. By May, 5.43 million pieces were completed netting 990,000 yuan in profit, a substantial increase over the same period last year. In addition to production increases, gains were made in the area of energy conservation where 580,000 kWh of electric power were conserved last year and over 520,000 yuan worth of raw and processed material were saved. The fixed cost of products dropped 12 percent in 1980 from the year before. So far this year, orders have been placed for 15 million pieces of magnetic steel. The plant has voluntarily taken on an additional 10 million yuan in product value to its originally planned 17 million yuan.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 81 p 2

Item: Xinan (Southwest) Electric Equipment Plant
[6007 0589 7193 1562 0617]

Location: Sichuan, PRC

Data: This plant was established in 1969 when the China Electric Equipment Plant in Shanghai branched inland. Since that time the two plants have maintained close ties. Several times this year, teams of technicians were sent to its sister-plant in Shanghai and with the experience they brought back productivity and quality have improved. From January to April of 1981 compared with the same period last year, product value rose by 8.7 percent, profits rose by 44.9 percent and product quality became first-rate. The advanced technology acquired from the Shanghai plant enabled them to raise the efficiency of enameled wire production by 25 to 30 percent, conserve electric power consumption by over 25 percent and reduce pollution. Recently, the quality of the polyurethane enameled wire produced by this plant basically reached J E C international standards.

Source: Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Hanzhong Transformer Plant
[3352 0022 6239 1090 0892 0617]

Location: Xi'an, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: This plant recently trial-produced China's first two-stage vacuum oil purifying machine for treating insulation oil used in ultra-high voltage electrical appliances. It was designed jointly by the No 7 Design Institute of the First Ministry of Machine-Building, and Xi'an Transformer and Electric Furnace Plant, and this plant. The first group of three machines have been used on a trial basis on the 500,000-ultra high voltage project between Pingdingshan and Wuhan, operating more than 700 hours.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Ningbo Machine Tool Plant
[1380 3134 2623 1643 0617]

Location: Ningbo, Zhejiang, PRC

Data: With the help of the Xi'an Heavy Machinery Plant, this plant has recently succeeded in trial-manufacturing a multiple roller cold rolling tubings machine. The machine makes all types of seamless tubings for electronic products and for bicycles.

Source: Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 81 p 1

Item: Hangzhou Heavy Machinery Plant
[2635 1558 6850 0992 2623 2750 0617]

Location: Hangzhou, Zhejiang, PRC

Data: This plant has shifted the emphasis of its production to making machinery and equipment sorely needed by the light and textile industries and the market. Its technical teams have designed and built eight sets of special bicycle production equipment and six sets of special animal product processing equipment. They have also designed and built all types of crushers, dryers, ball grinders, ball forming machines, and cement kilns for the building construction industry. Using existing plant buildings and surplus equipment, personnel here built a continuous bicycle steel tubings cold rolling line. When in operation, this continuous line can turn out 7,000 metric tons of bicycle steel tubings annually, enough to make 1.2 million bicycles.

Source: Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 81 p 1

Item: Nanjing Speed-Regulating Electric Motor Plant
[0589 0079 6142 6643 7193 2623 0617]

Location: Nanjing, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: After having merged with Nanjing Pneumatic Tool Plant, this plant has been increasing its output of speed-regulating electric motors. Its 1980 output of the electric motors registered an increase of 66 percent over that of 1979. Profits turned over to the state showed a rise of 53 percent, and its output for the first 2 months of this year registered a 172-percent increase, as compared with the same 1980 period.

Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 81 p 1

VII. AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY

Item: Luoyang Tractor Plant No 1
[3157 7122 4574 0001 2151 2139 2623 0617]

Location: Luoyang, Henan, PRC

Data: In an effort to readjust its product structure, this plant has changed its policy of turning out just a single product to that of manufacturing a series of products to meet the rural market demand. In the past, it produced only the 75 caterpillar tractor. Now the plant is stepping up the design and trial producion of 40-, 60-, 80- and 100-horsepower wheel-type tractors. The plant has added to its production list the 40 wheel-type tractor which it has produced and the 60 wheel-type tractor which it has successfully trial-manufactured. In addition, using its surplus tractor production capacity, this tractor plant is arranging for the production of civilian motor vehicles and bicycles. The "Flying Horse" brand bicycles trial-manufactured here are suitable for use in the countryside.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 81 p 1

Item: Hangzhou Agricultural Machinery Plant
[2635 1558 6593 2814 2623 2750 0617]

Location: Hangzhou, Zhejiang, PRC

Data: During the first quarter of 1981, this plant manufactured 360 medium-sized tea-processing machines. Its gross industrial output value registered an increase of 74 percent over that of the same 1980 period.

Source: Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 81 p 2

Item: Harbin Agricultural Machinery Plant
[0761 1422 3453 6593 2623 0617]

Location: Harbin, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: By the end of May, the output of this plant's principal products, 48-row sowers and farm machinery accessories, had reached 2,050 sets and 760,000 pieces respectively. The plant has also successfully trial-manufactured 24-row wheel press-type high-speed fertilizer applicator/sowing machine, 10-row small-scale rice and wheat sowing machine, and sugarbeet transplanter.

Source: Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 81 p 3

Item: Datong City Internal Combustion Engine Plant
[1129 0681 1579 0355 3595 2623 0617]

Location: Datong City, Shanxi, PRC

Data: In cooperation with the Beijing Agricultural Mechanization Institute and the Shanxi Agricultural Department's Animal Husbandry Bureau, this plant built a complete set of 9SJ-1000 fodder processing equipment with an annual output capacity of 2,000 metric tons, the first of its kind produced in China. Fitted with 18 pieces of electro-mechanical equipment and five technical lines, this set of equipment can process 1 metric ton of feed per hour.

Source: Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 81 p 1

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

Item: Handan City Construction Company No 2
[6725 6779 1579 4574 0059 1696 4639 0361 0674]

Location: Handan, Hebei, PRC

Data: In 1979, this company had 2,506 workers and completed construction work on 139,719 square meters. Each worker averaged 55.75 square meters and output value of 8,027 yuan. In 1980, there were 2,591 workers completing 150,064 square meters of construction. The average worker completed construction area of 57.92 square meters valued at 10,445 yuan. The outstanding work done by this company has been cited by many state-level organizations.

Source: Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Tangshan City North Suburb (Beijiao) Waterworks
[0781 1472 1579 0554 6738 5261 0171 3055 0617]

Location: Tangshan, Hebei, PRC

Data: On 1 June, the second phase of construction was completed on the largest waterworks in Tangshan City located in the northern suburbs. A section of the waterworks had been built in July 1979 and was supplying water to the city. Now that the completed waterworks has merged with the grid, it will provide the city with over 45,000 metric tons of water per day, an increase of over 30 percent from its previous capacity. As the entire waterworks goes into production, it will alleviate shortages in Tangshan's water supply and service the newly constructed residential area in the western suburbs.

Source: Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Dayindian Reservoir
[1129 6892 3949 3055 1655]

Location: Binchuan, Yunnan, PRC

Data: In December 1980, work began on backfilling the main and secondary dikes. By May 1981, the first stage of construction was completed on this reservoir located in the southwest corner of Niujinbazi. The survey work for this construction was done in 1972 and it was determined that the main dike and the secondary dike would be 58 meters and 10 meters high respectively. The overall construction involves some 750,000 cubic meters of earth and stone. When completed the total reservoir capacity will be 36.64 million (cubic meters) which can irrigate over 40,000 mu of agricultural land. The first stage of construction was scheduled to be completed before 15 June of this year when the main dike is backfilled up to 26 meters. The second stage of construction is scheduled to be completed by the end of next year when the backfill work on the main dike and secondary dikes will be completed. So far, the first stage of construction has been completed at the end of May this year, a half month ahead of schedule. The provincial water conservancy construction units have been contracted and 397 workers and 82 sets of construction machinery and vehicles were mobilized.

Source: Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Guangzhou Synthetic Fiber Experimental Plant
[1684 1558 0678 2052 4960 4850 6107 7526 0617]

Location: Conghua, Guangdong, PRC

Data: This plant's Conghua branch with an annual dacron fiber output capacity of 2,500 metric tons was put into operation in mid-May. The addition of this branch plant will boost Guangdong Province's dacron fiber output capacity by 2.5 times. The newly amalgamated branch plant was formerly the Guangzhou Biochemical Pharmaceuticals Plant which was shut down shortly after the national economic readjustment program began. It is expected to make a profit of 2 million [yuan] after 1 year of operation.

Source: Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Tianjin City Synthetic Fiber Plant
[1131 3160 1579 0086 6644 4960 4850 0617]

Location: Tianjin City, PRC

Data: As a result of adopting an economic responsibility system and an incentive award system, this plant has been making profits instead of operating at a loss as in the past. Last year, it realized a profit of 286,000 yuan. During the first 5 months of 1981, its output registered an increase of 39.3 percent over the like 1980 period, showing a profit of 348,000 yuan.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 81 p 2

Item: Yantai Refrigerator Plant
[3533 0669 0397 0408 2623 0617]

Location: Yantai, Shandong, PRC

Data: During the first half of 1981, over 60 percent of refrigeration equipment manufactured by this plant was sold to the rural areas. Many rural communes and production teams are using refrigerators to make popsicles, process dairy products, store feed for minks and freeze slaughtered livestock, fowls and aquaproducts.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Nanchong City Knitwear Plant
[0589 0339 1579 6859 4930 0617]

Location: Nanchong City, Sichuan, PRC

Data: Since it was established 10 years ago, this plant has been paying taxes regularly and on time. In 1978, it paid 530,000 yuan in industrial and business taxes and in industrial and business income taxes. Its taxes had increased to 700,000 yuan in 1979 and to 900,000 yuan in 1980.

Source: Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 81 p 3

Item: Plant No 3533
[0005 0063 0005 0005 0617]

Location: Sichuan Province, PRC

Data: Since its establishment, this numbered plant has been paying taxes on time and has never owed the state a penny in taxes. In the past 9 years, it has paid 16.35 million yuan in taxes. Mo Hanchu [5459 3352 0443] is plant manager.

Source: Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 81 p 3

Item: Beijing Cotton Textile Mill No 2
[0554 0079 2758 4791 0059 0617]

Location: Beijing, PRC

Data: This mill's newly built 30,000-spindle cotton textile workshop started operation on 3 July 1981. Covering 10,000 square meters of floor space, this project took only 1 year and 5 months to complete. The entire mill is equipped with 158,000 spindles.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Xiamen Bearings Plant
[0633 7024 6519 2110 0617]

Location: Xiamen, Fujian, PRC

Data: In 1979, this plant produced 860,000 sets of bearings and did not export any of its products. In 1980, it turned out 1.7 million sets of bearings, of which 1.34 million sets were exported, earning $US560,000 in foreign exchange. It plans to manufacture 2.5 million sets in 1981. Some 670,000 sets of bearings were manufactured during the January-April 1981 period, an increase of nearly 50 percent over the corresponding period of 1980. It exported 570,000 sets of bearings, an increase of 300,000 sets or 90 percent over the comparable period of last year. In some localities of Indonesia this plant's products have replaced Japanese products.

Source: Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Plant No 3510
[0005 0063 0001 7190 0617]

Location: Wuhan, Hubei, PRC

Data: In 1980, this numbered plant conducted 28 safety inspections and uncovered 628 hidden troubles. Steps were taken immediately to correct these problems. The success in safe operations at the plant was attributed to the adoption of a sound safe production system.

Source: Wuhan CHANGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 81 p 1

Item: State-Run Plant No 260
[0948 3602 0059 0362 7190 0617]

Location: Wuhan, Hubei, PRC

Data: The Model 75 furnace for boiling water manufactured by this plant is well received by users in Wuhan. The furnace saves time and fuel. It not only can burn low-grade coal, but also can save 30 to 50 percent of fuel, as compared to the ordinary tea water boiling furnace.

Source: Wuhan CHANGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 81 p 2

Item: Shanghai Nonferrous Metals Institute
[0006 3189 2589 5331 6855 1466 4282 4496 2076]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: Since the beginning of 1981, this institute has shifted the emphasis of its scientific research projects from military to civilian items. Civilian projects now account for 80 percent of its research undertakings. After having suspended its military projects, the Hongse Smelting Plant, subordinate to this institute, took the initiative in using its existing equipment to produce civilian goods or to process machine parts for other units, thus making a profit instead of incurring a loss.

Source: Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 18 May 81 p 1

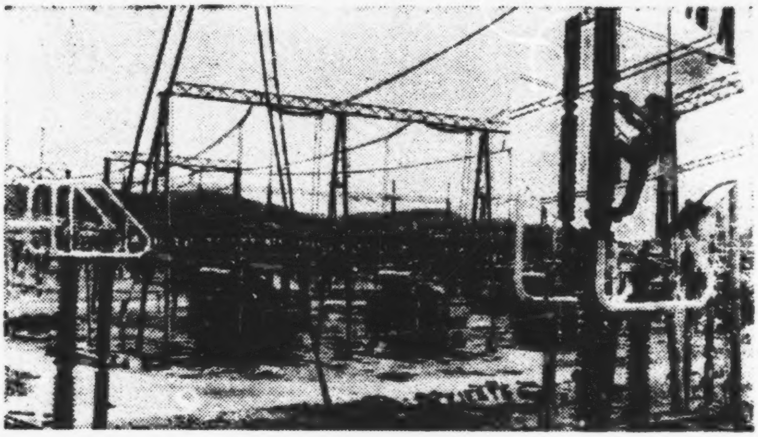

Fig. 1 Photograph of the 500,000-volt Fenghuangshan Transformer Station in Wuchang County, Hubei, which is nearing completion. It is the largest super high voltage transformer station under construction in China.

[Source: Wuhan CHANGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 81 p 1]

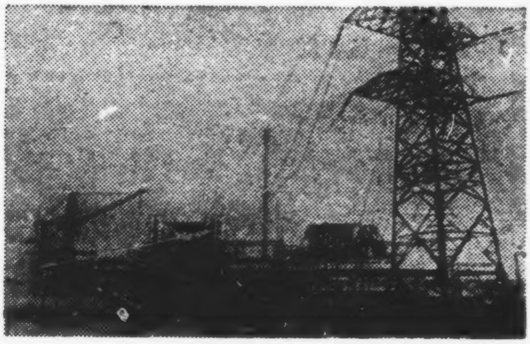

Fig. 2 The second 300,000-KW generating unit of the Yaomeng Power Plant in Pingdingshan, Henan, started operation in December 1980. Designed, manufactured, and installed entirely by Chinese engineers and technicians, the generating set has an annual output capacity of 1.7 billion kilowatt hours.

[Source: Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 81 p 1]

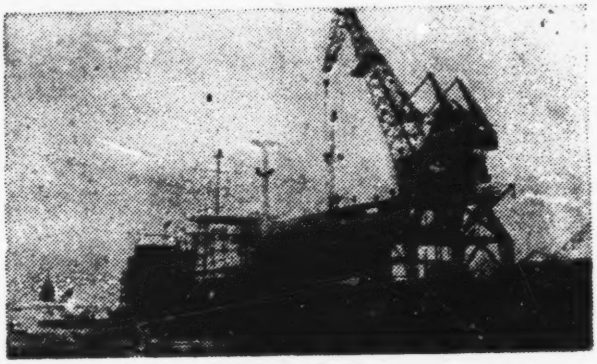

Fig. 3 A 500-ton coastal freighter will soon be launched at the Mawei Shipyard in Fujian.

[Source: Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 81 p 1]

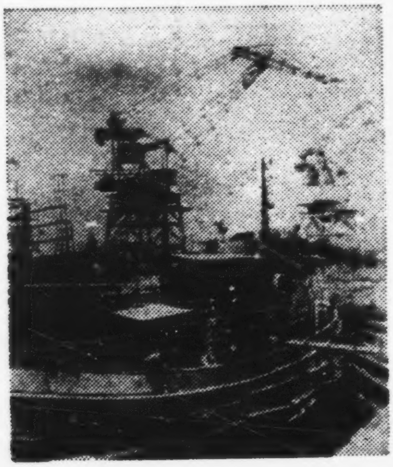

Fig. 4 A tugboat of the PLA Navy is under repair at the Mawei Shipyard, Fujian.

[Source: Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 81 p 1]

Fig. 5 The Liuqiao Coal Mine under the Huaibei Mining Administrative Bureau in Anhui has recently been completed and is expected to go into production shortly. This medium-sized coal mine has an annual output capacity of 600,000 metric tons.

[Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 81 p 3)

Fig. 6 View of the Duobao Hydroelectric Power Station in Jiaoling County, Guangdong Province. Utilizing water resources from mountain streams, this project has an installed capacity of 4,000 kilowatts.

[Source: Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 81 p 1]

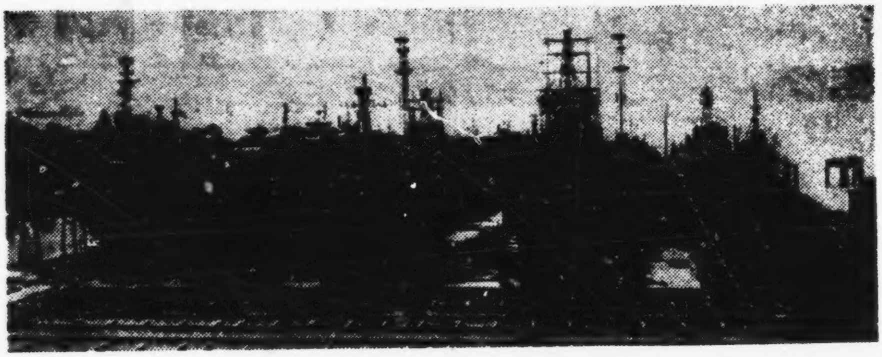

Fig. 7 Photograph of ships under repair at Plant No 4806 in Zhejiang.

[Source: Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 81 p 1]

Fig. 8 The polluted water treatment facility of the Hangzhou Oil Refinery has a capacity of treating 2,400 metric tons of polluted water a day, accounting for 93.4 percent of the oil-polluted water.

[Source: Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 81 p 1]

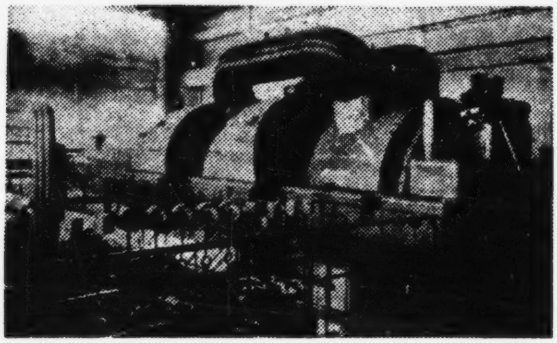

Fig. 9 The first 100,000-KW generating unit of Mudanjiang Power Plant No 2 in Heilongjiang was incorporated into the network on 10 May 1981. Located on the bank of the Mudanjiang River and equipped with four generating units, this power plant has an installed capacity of 400,000 kilowatts.

[Source: Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 81 p 1]

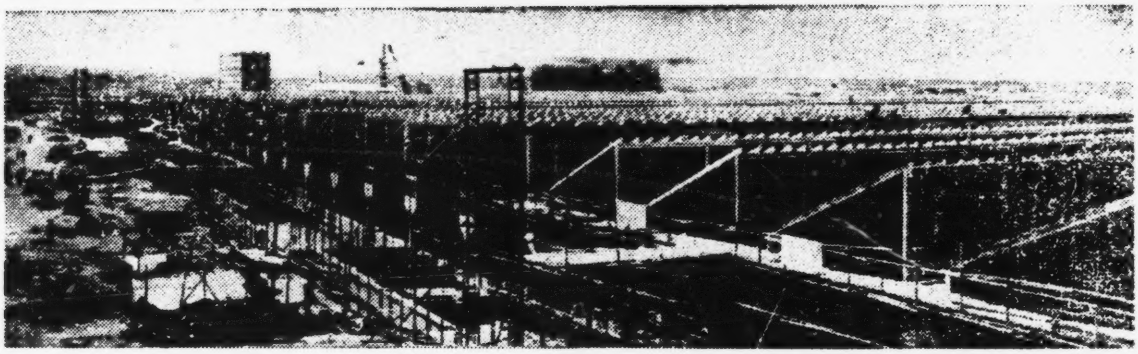

Fig. 10 Construction of the Harbin Textile Dyeing Plant is in full swing.

[Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 81 p 1]

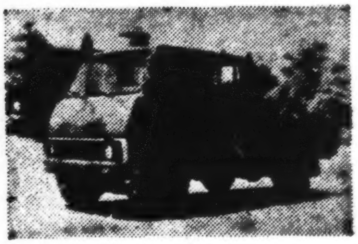

Fig. 11 Photo of the first Tianjin 130 double-row seat truck assembled by the Tianjin City Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Plant.

[Source: Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 81 p 2]

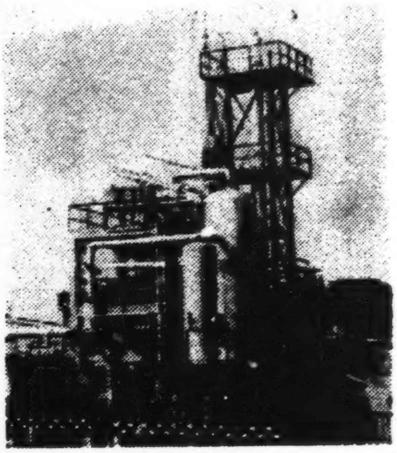

Fig. 12 The tail gas recovery facility built by the Liaoyang Chemicals Plant in Liaoning Province is capable of treating annually 6,000 metric tons of gas and recovering 3,025 metric tons of petroleum liquefied gas. In addition, the facility can recover and reprocess 2,400 metric tons of light oil for the chemical fiber industry.

[Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 81 p 1]

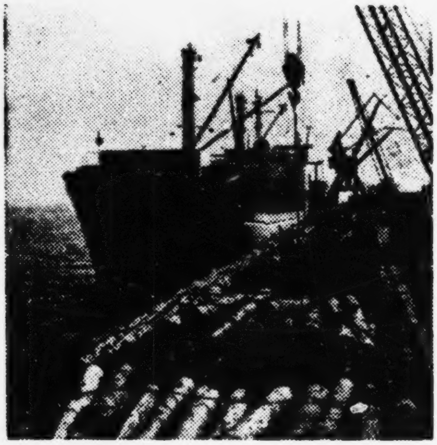

Fig. 13 The Dalian Shipyard has built a 10,000-ton vessel capable of carrying 7,000 cubic meters of timber. Photo shows timbers being loaded onto the steamer at Port Dalian.

[Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 81 p 1]

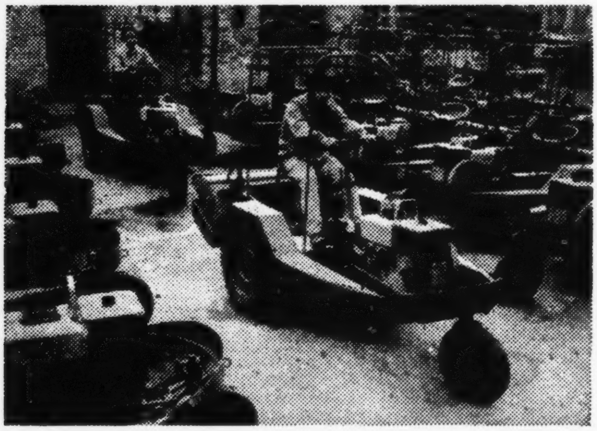

Fig. 14 "Mechanized Plowing Boats" built by the Shaowu County Agricultural Machinery Plant in Fujian. The "plowing boat" is more efficient than the hand-guided tractor.

[Source: Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Feb 81 p 1]

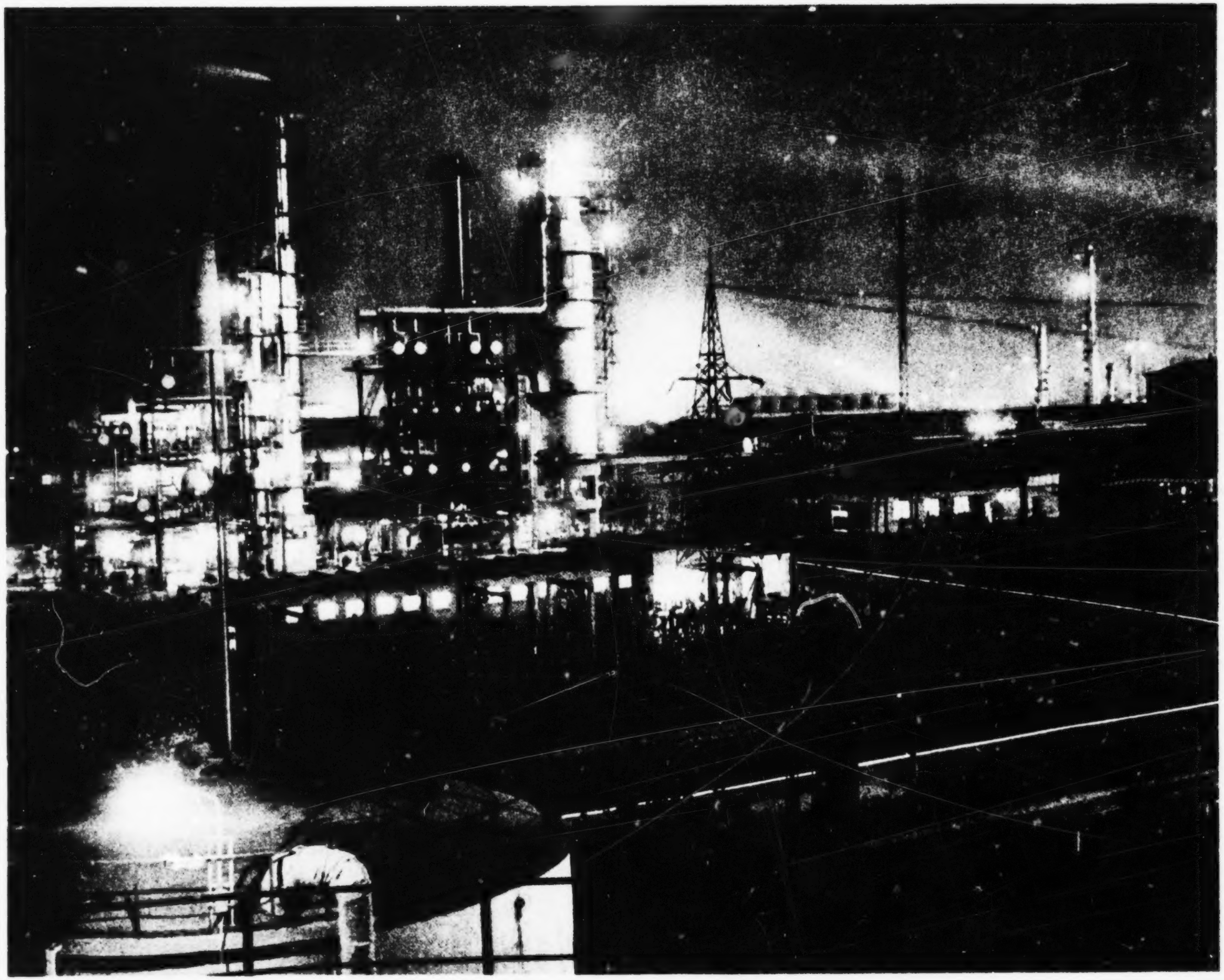

Fig. 15 Night scene of a workshop at the newly built Wuhan Petrochemical Plant in Hubei.
[Source: Wuhan HUBEI HUABAO [HUBEI PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 2, 1981 p 8]

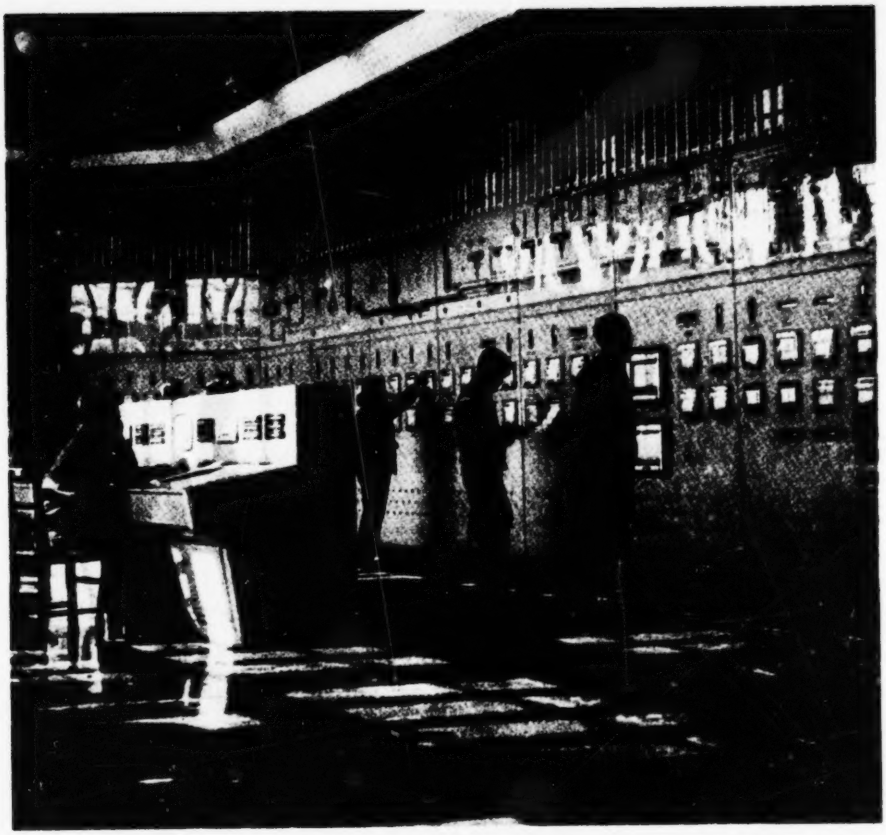

Fig. 16 Control room of a cracking workshop at the Wuhan Petrochemical Plant.

[Source: Wuhan HUBEI HUABAO [HUBEI PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 2, 1981 p 8]

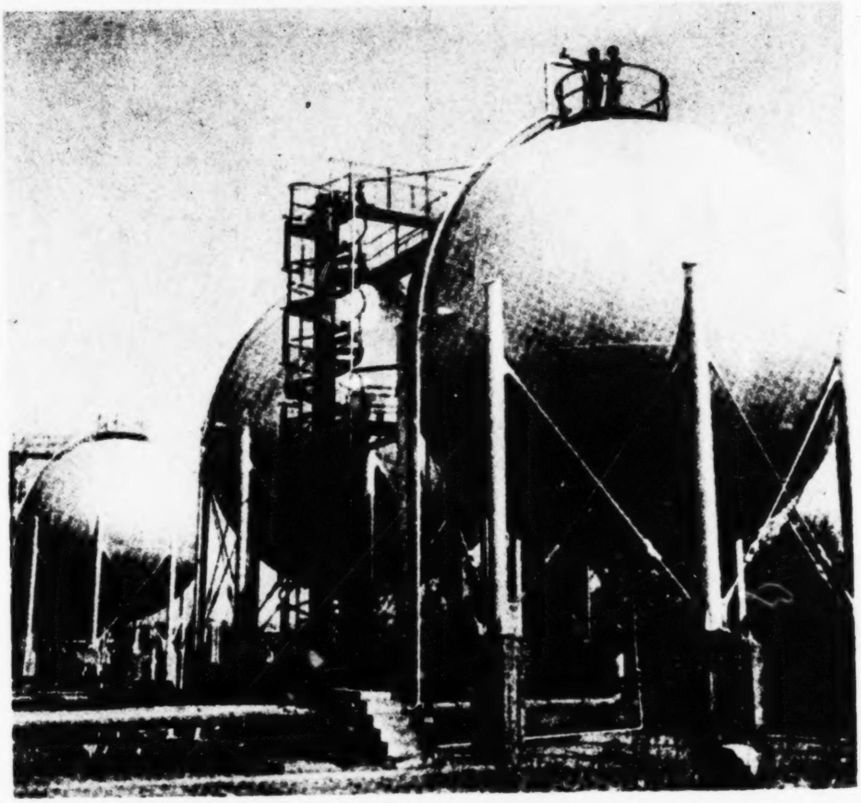

Fig. 17 Liquefaction tanks at the Wuhan Petrochemical Plant in Hubei.

[Source: Wuhan HUBEI HUABAO [HUBEI PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 2, 1981 p 8]

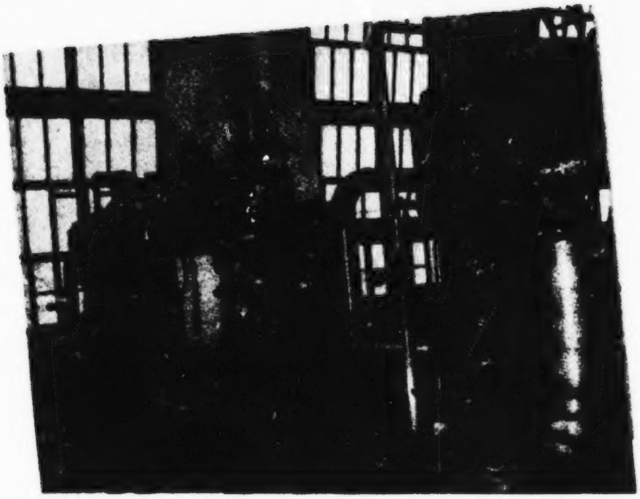

Fig. 18 A newly installed 1,500-cubic meter oxygen generating station at the Guiyang Steel Mill, which is currently undergoing readjustment.

[Source: Guiyang GUIZHOU HUABAO in Chinese No 3, 1981 p 2]

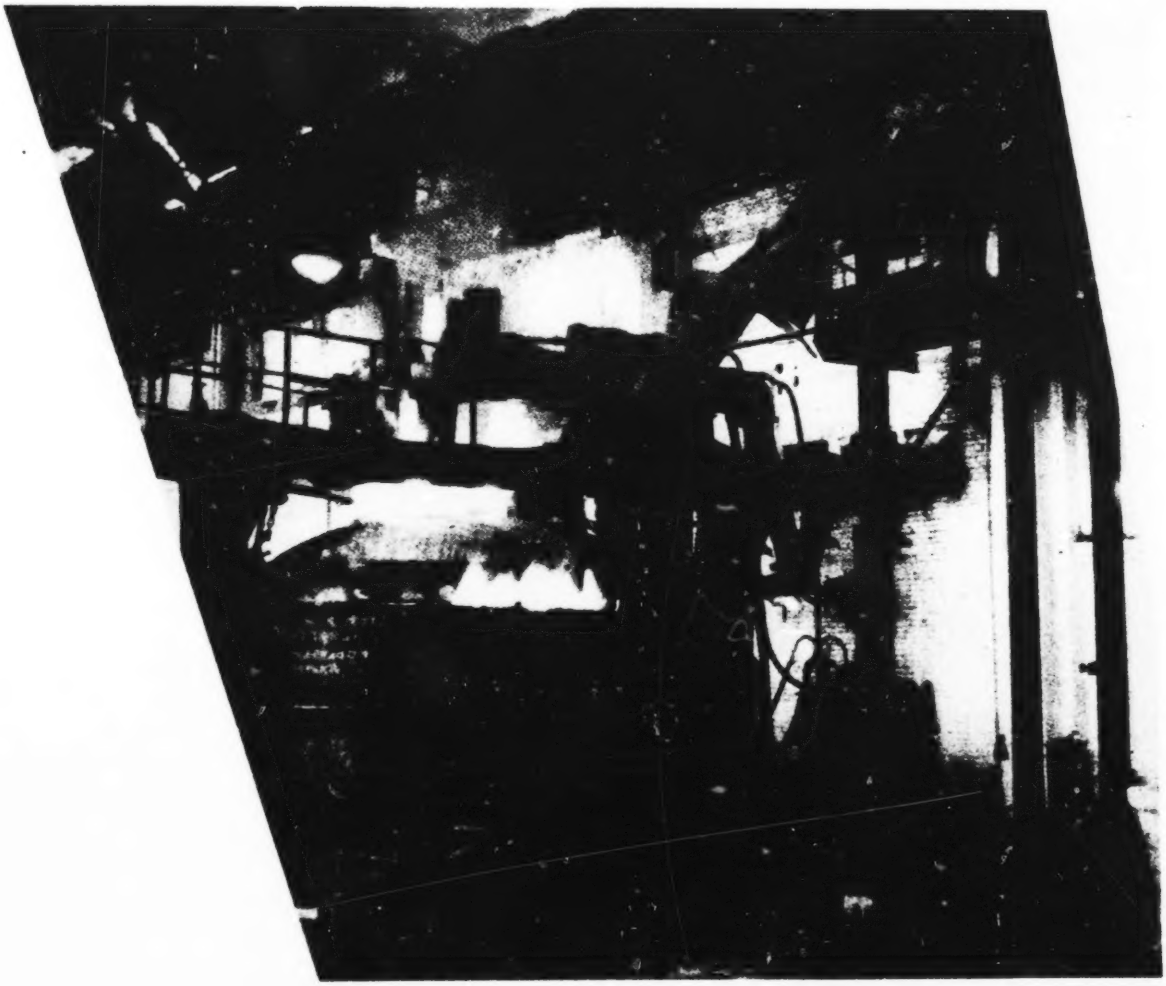

Fig. 19 A recently renovated smelting furnace using after heat for roasting at the Guiyang Steel Mill in Guizhou.

[Source: Guiyang GUIZHOU HUABAO in Chinese No 3, 1981 p 2]

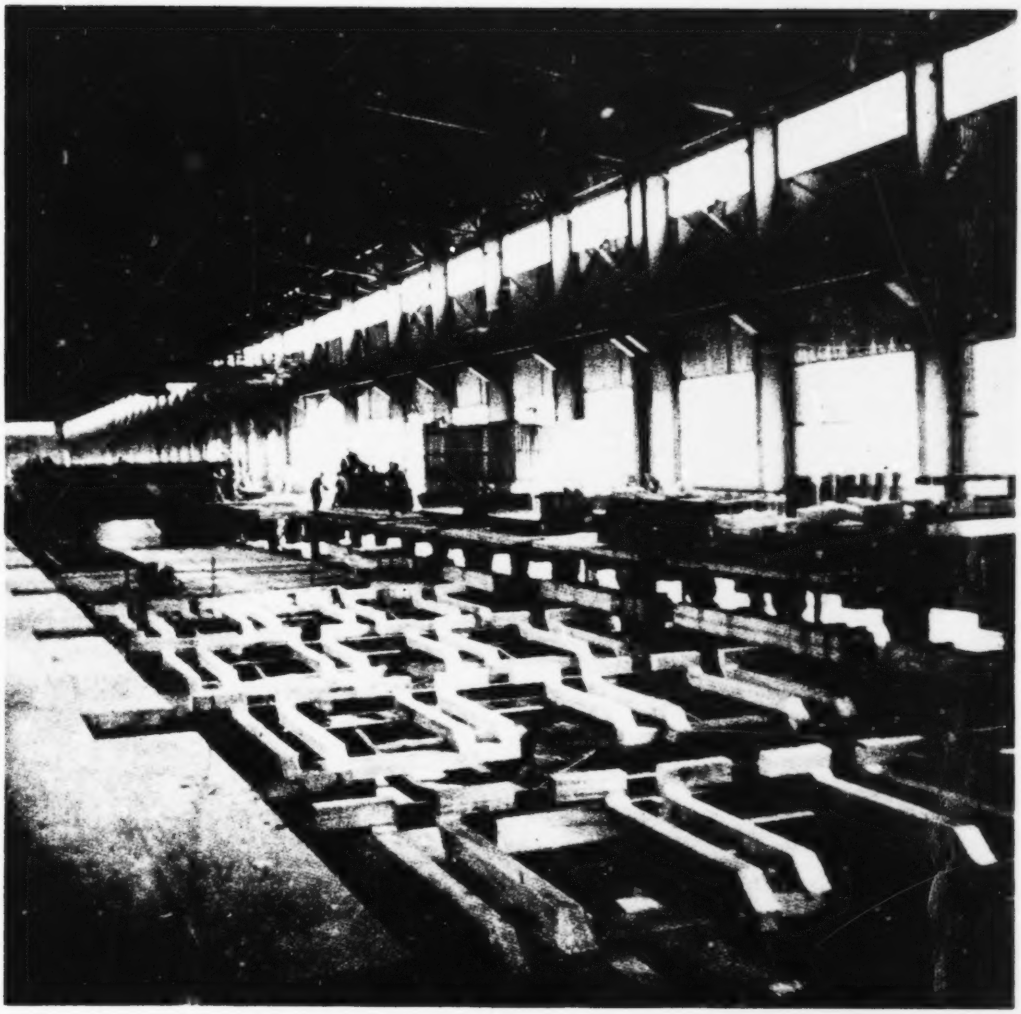

Fig. 20 Electrolysis cells are being installed for the 80,000-metric-ton aluminum electrolytic project of the Guizhou Aluminum Plant.

[Source: Guiyang GUIZHOU HUABAO in Chinese No 3, 1981 p 21]

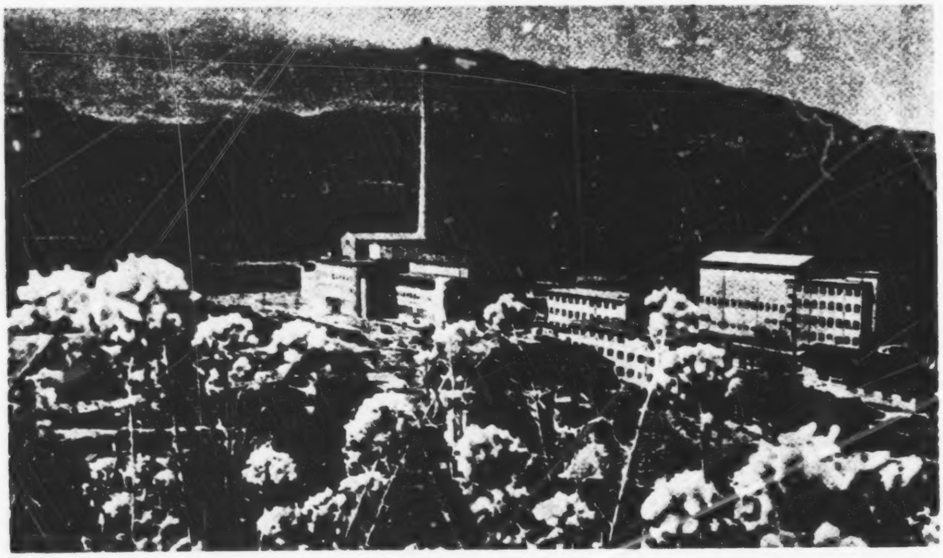

Fig. 21 External view of buildings housing China's first high-flux nuclear reactor in Southwest China.

[Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO HUABAO [CHINA PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 6, 1981 p 25]

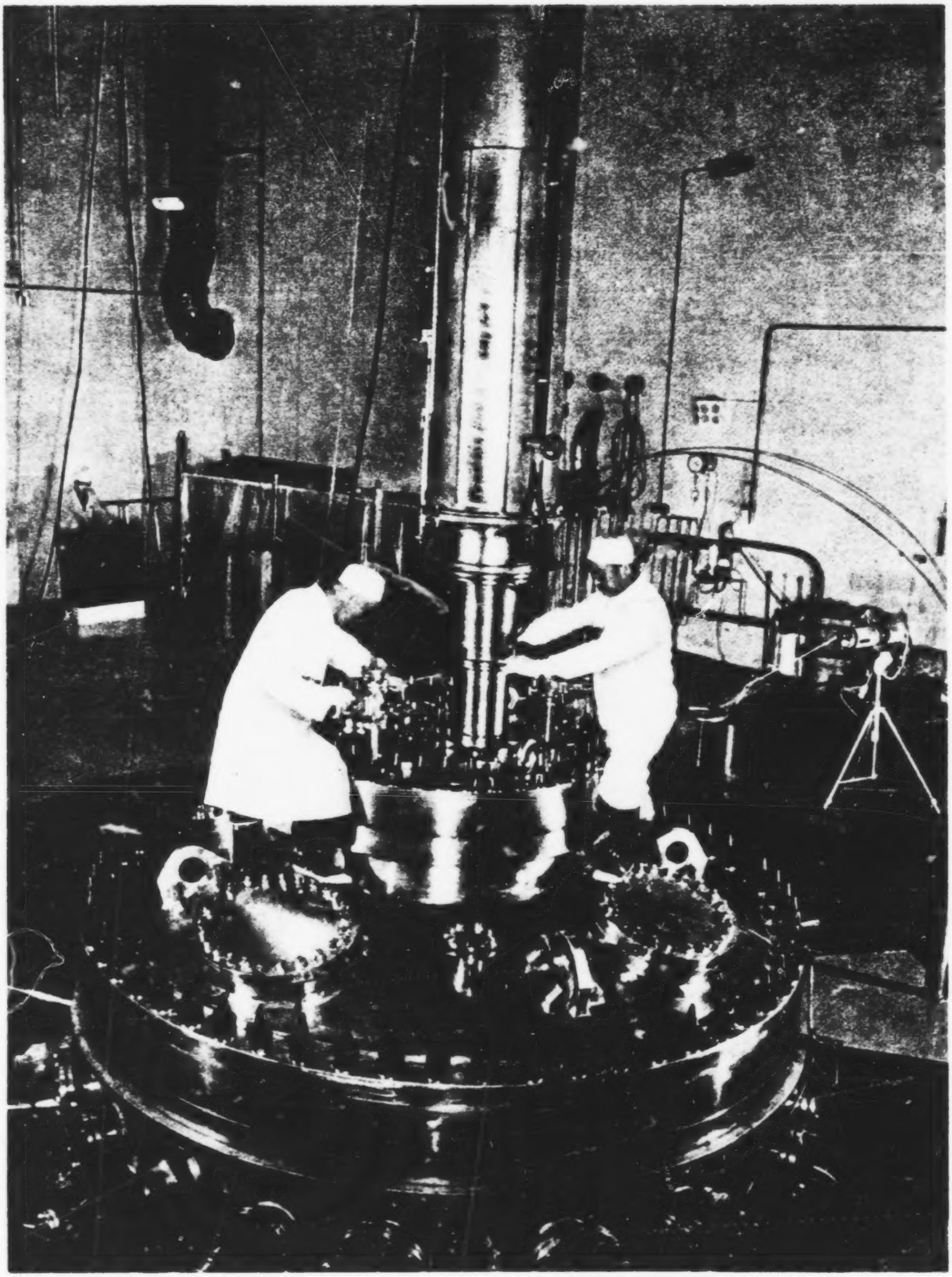

Fig. 22 Photo showing two workers operating the "materials discharging tank" on China's first high-flux nuclear reactor.
[Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO HUABAO [CHINA PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 6, 1981 p 25]

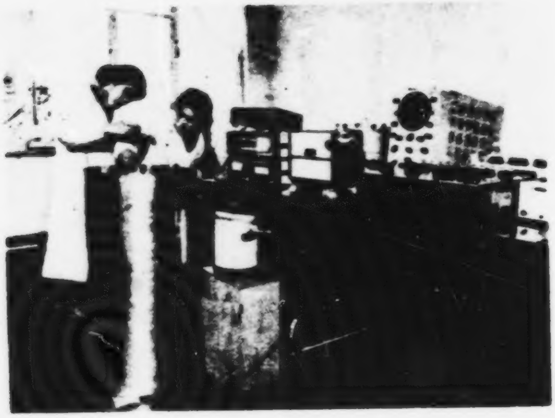

Fig. 23 A research team conducting tests at the Harbin laser infrared testing center.

[Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG HUABAO in Chinese No 3, 1981 p 33]

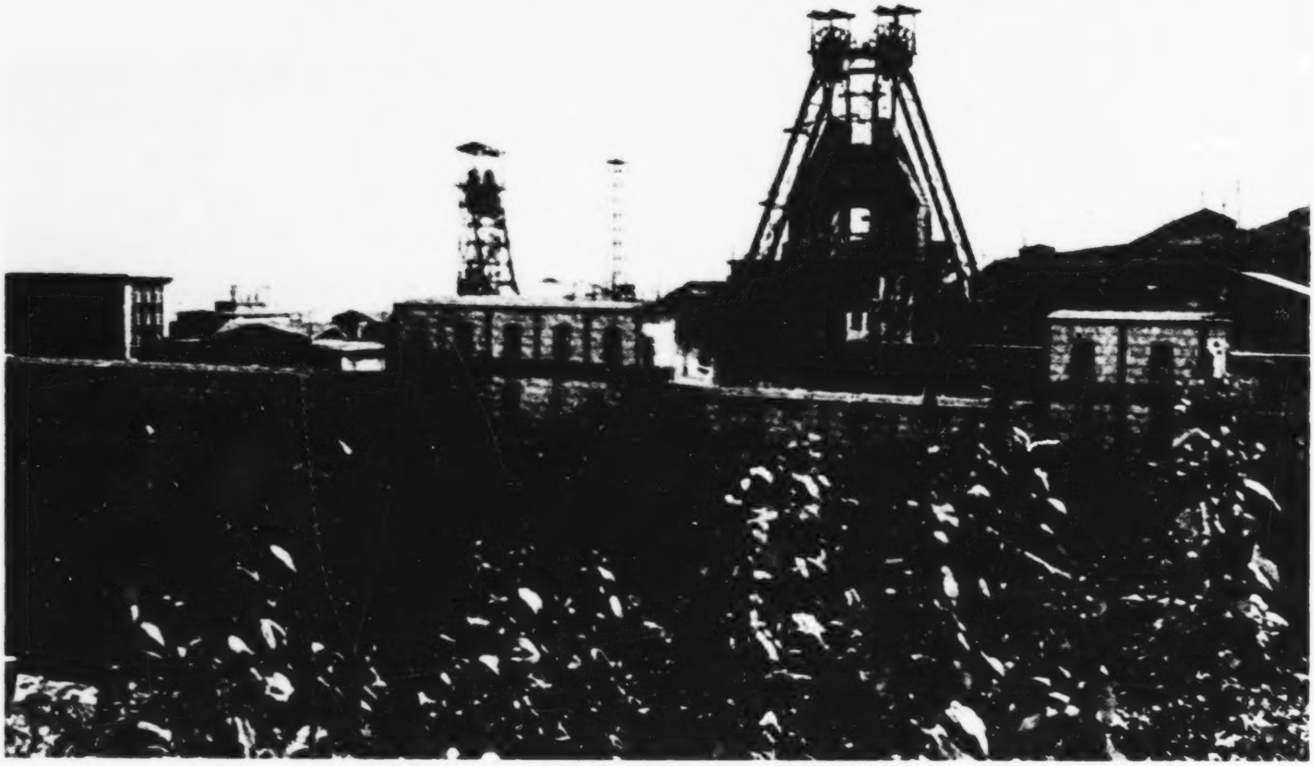

Fig. 24 The Yungang Coal Mine in Shanxi Province.

[Source: Beijing CHINA RECONSTRUCTS in English No 7, 1981 p 17]

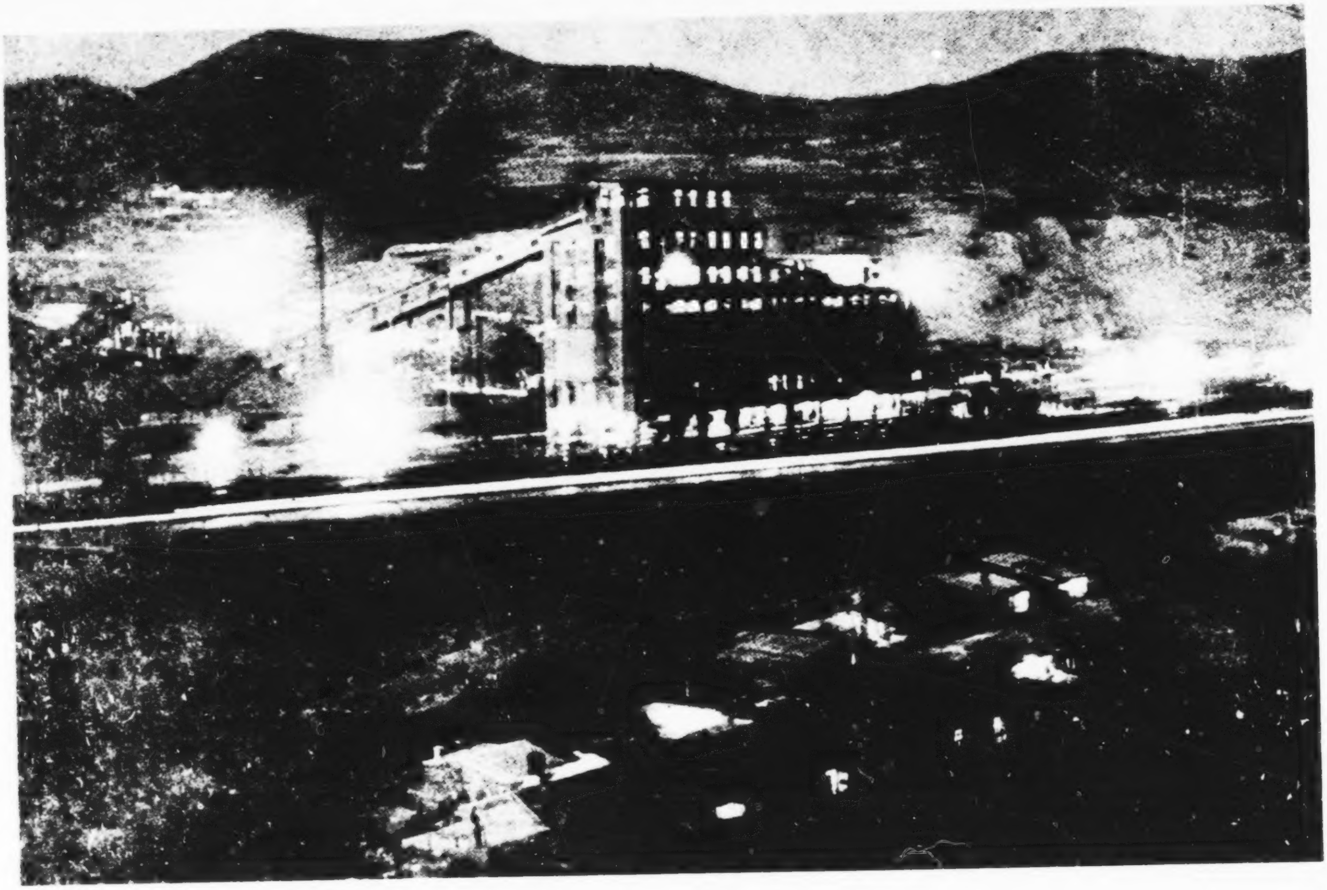

Fig. 25 The Yongshizhuang Coal Mine in Shanxi Province.

[Source: Beijing CHINA RECONSTRUCTS in English No 7, 1981 p 17]

CSO: 4006/419 END

JPRS 79077

28 September 1981

China Report

PLANT AND INSTALLATION DATA

No. 30

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JPRS 79077

28 September 1981

CHINA REPORT

PLANT AND INSTALLATION DATA

No. 30

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I. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Item: Qianjin Refinery
[0467 6651 0396 3550 0617]

Location: Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: Subordinate to the Guangzhou Metallurgy Bureau, this refinery found itself in a very difficult situation this year when its profitable tin alloy and zinc alloy production had to be cut back due to price increases of raw material. To complicate matters, the metallurgy bureau required a 17 percent increase in the amount of profit collected. In order to accomplish this, productivity and quality had to be increased and costs had to be lowered. In the first half of 1981, production of aluminum alloy increased to average 360 metric tons per month compared with 280 metric tons last year while maintaining a 100 percent qualifying rate. In addition, the cost of processing aluminum alloy dropped by 9 percent per metric ton compared with last year. Consequently, profits were increased by over 100,000 yuan from the same period last year. Contracts ordering goods were up by 70 percent in the first 6 months of this year amounting to the total amount of goods produced in 1979. Using last year's remaining profits, the refinery stepped up the development of new products, such as stibium additive metamorphosed aluminum alloy, titanium additive aluminum alloy, rosin soldering tin wire and aluminum type base material. So far this year, 94 percent of this year's profits have been realized.

Source: Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 81 p 1]

Item: Guangzhou Powder Metallurgy Plant
[1639 3166 4720 2608 0396 6855 0617]

Location: Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: Specializing in supplying the light, textile and machinery industries with iron base and copper base powder metallurgical spare parts, the plant reported 400,000 yuan in losses for 1979 due to the economic readjustment. This was the first time since the founding of the plant that losses occurred. To reverse this trend, the plant turned away from making powder metallurgical parts for agricultural machinery and motor vehicles and pursued production of parts for light industry. These changes accounted for increasing 930,000 pieces of goods produced in 1979 to 4.8 million pieces in 1980 and in 1981, over 6 million pieces have been contracted. During the first half of this year, profits of 220,000 yuan were realized.

Source: Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Langfang Prefecture Tungsten (and) Molybdenum Materials Plant
[1671 0972 0966 0575 7005 9453 2624 2436 0617]

Location: Langfang, Hebei, PRC

Data: The principal product of this plant is tungsten filament of which 50 million meters are produced annually. In the past, this plant was dependent upon state planning and its products were sold exclusively to the state. Following economic readjustment, its customers were reduced from over 100 to only about 20. With the provincial and prefecture foreign trade organizations acting as intermediaries the plant's calcium tungstate was exported to Japan and in 5 months profits of over 180,000 yuan were netted. In March 1980, this plant was contracted by Japanese businesses to produce ammonium tungstate. In April of 1981, tungsten powder was produced for export to the United States. In the first half of this year, 125 metric tons of calcium tungstate, 90 metric tons of ammonium tungstate and 17 metric tons of tungsten powder were produced.

Source: Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 81 p 2

Item: Wuhan Iron and Steel Company
[2976 3354 6921 6993 0361 0674]

Location: Wuhan, Hubei, PRC

Data: This company has shifted its emphasis from producing industrial products to light industrial products. According to statistics compiled between January and May 1981, products turned out by this company's 1.7-meter rolling machine accounted for 71.5 percent of the commercial products manufactured by the company for making bicycles, washing machines, television sets, enamelware, and other consumer goods. Its products are being sold to more than 1,000 users in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Source: Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Hainan Iron Mine
[3189 0589 6921 4349]

Location: Hainan Island, Guangdong, PRC

Data: The heightening project of this mine's Tailings Embankment No 2 was put into operation on 10 July 1981. This project will reduce the pollution of the Changhua River from powdered iron ore. Since this mine started production 24 years ago, nearly 1,000 tons of powdered tailings have been poured into the Shilu River, seriously polluting the Changhua River. Last year, with the help of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, this mine invested 500,000 yuan in repairing and restoring the damaged tailings dike, increasing the dike height by 5 meters. With fairly good facilities for preventing ore powder from escaping, this project will permit the mine to earn several additional million yuan from recovered ore powder, as well as to avoid being fined 900,000 yuan for polluting the river.

Source: Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 81 p 1

Item: (Jinchuan) Nonferrous Metals Company
[(6855 1557) 2589 5331 6855 1466 0361 0674]

Location: Gansu, PRC

Data: This company, China's largest nickel production base and platinoid refining center, has achieved marked economic results in recent years. From 1978 to 1980 the company's nickel output increased at an average of 20 percent annually while production cost decreased at an annual average of 5.2 percent. Thanks to the adoption of new technology, the company's annual nickel output increased from 10,000 to 15,000 metric tons, the recovery rate of platinum and palladium from 49 to 65.2 percent, and the recovery rate of osmium, iridium, ruthenium and rhodium to 37 percent from the previous 1-3 percent.

Source: Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0025 GMT 29 Aug 81 OW

Item: Baoshan Iron and Steel Mill
[1405 1472 6921 6993 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: The No 1 generating set of the electric powerplant of this mill on 1 August succeeded in receiving electricity, thus laying a good foundation for its operations next March. The plant has two 350,000-kw generating sets capable of turning out 4.8 billion kwh of electricity annually.

Source: Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Aug 81 OW

Item: Jinan Iron Alloy Plant
[3444 0589 6993 0678 6855 0617]

Location: Jinan, Shandong, PRC

Data: A cold-drawing steel products workshop with an annual capacity of 1,500 metric tons was jointly built by the Shandong Provincial Metallurgical Research Institute and this plant. This workshop was put into operation on a trial basis in early April and earned more than 6,000 yuan of profit in June and July.

Source: Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Aug 81 SK

II. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

Item: Dalian Harbor
[1129 6647 3263 0656]

Location: Dalian, Liaoning, PRC

Data: A passenger transport station, the biggest in China, opened at this harbor, is receiving more than 4,000 passengers daily, a station official said today. The station handles passengers and tickets for boat trips from Dalian to Shanghai, Yantai, Qingdao, Tianjin and Weihai. It also handles overland trips from these cities to final destinations. The station's floor space is 16,400 square meters. The main building is 10-stories high and equipped with three electric clocks, each with a diameter of 2 meters, and electric computers. East and west buildings for passengers provide waiting rooms, restaurants, ticket offices, check-rooms, barber and other shops and other facilities. The station also has a 143-meter bridge out to the wharves, 4,000 square meters of ground (space) and a 350-bed hotel.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 0133 GMT 31 Jul 81 OW

Item: Qinhuangdao Port
[4440 4106 1497 3263]

Location: Hebei, PRC

Data: This port ranks third, after Shanghai and Dalian, in the volume of cargo handled. It is at present China's largest coal-exporting port. To increase the port's handling capacity, cooperation has been strengthened between the port office and railway and foreign trade departments. As a result, the port has overfulled its cargo handling plans every month in the first half of this year. The volume of coal exported through the port in the first half of the year increased 23 percent over the same period last year.

Source: Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0212 GMT 4 Aug 81

Item: Shanghai Shipping Industrial Company
[0006 3189 6663 6551 1562 2814 0361 0674]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: The State Council has formally approved the establishment of this company. The company is a joint venture of shipyards and affiliated plants, research and design units and supply departments in Shanghai and neighboring areas. According to the authorities concerned, 28 shipping enterprises and establishments in Shanghai, Nanjing and Zhenjiang participate in this joint venture. The company's various units will produce, market, research and develop its products under a unified administration. The company has been authorized to negotiate business and sign contracts with foreign businessmen and other economic departments at home. In the next few years the company will concentrate efforts on manufacturing ships up to 5,000 metric tons and repairing ships up to 60,000 metric tons.

Source: Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Aug 81 OW

Item: Huangpu Port
[7806 1033 3263]

Location: Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: The Huangpu Station of the Guangzhou Railway Bureau has speeded up transporting materials in this port. From May to 20 July this year, on average, each day the Huangpu Station sent 109.7 empty wagons to this port to transport materials, instead of 86.7 empty wagons as originally planned. These wagons transported some 70,000 metric tons of freight more for the port. At present, the transport of materials for grassroots units has been basically completed.

Source: Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Jul 81 HK

Item: Jiangan District Motor Vehicle Repair and Assembly Plant
[.... .... 0575 3049 6508 0208 6792 0617]

Location: Probably Wuhan, Hubei, PRC

Data: Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee first secretary Wang Qun has done well in amalgamating this plant and the (Junfen) Street Galvanized Iron Cooperative, both of which had closed down, and the Wuhan City No 5 Radio Plant into one factory. Thus, he has brought two factories back to life. Meanwhile, the amalgamated factory has greatly increased production of its marketable console radio sets and radio-gramophones. NPC Standing Committee member Fan Zhongzhi has contributed to the amalgamation.

Source: Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Aug 81 HK

III. ELECTRONIC AND PRECISION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

Item: Tianjin Semiconductor Materials Plant
[1131 3160 0584 1418 7555 2624 2436 0617]

Location: Tianjin, PRC

Data: Recently, a 3,000 square meter purification building was constructed inside this plant's compound which is located at the intersection of Zhangguizhuang Road and Hongxing Road. This new white building is the first purification facility in Tianjin for the production of semiconductors. In the past, the environmental conditions for semiconductor production were crude and dust particles in the workshops often affect the purity of monocrystal materials. For example, in the production of pulled single crystals the rate of finished products has been about 40 percent. The plant's technicians feel that when production is moved inside the new building the rate of finished products can be raised by 10 to 20 percent. The designed purification standard of the new building is grade 30 to grade 300. The building houses the single crystal pulling workshop which is nearly 10 meters from floor to ceiling with several new single crystal furnaces aligned. The new single crystal furnaces developed and produced domestically are in the process of being installed, tested and will soon be put into production. The building also houses the workshop where the inspection procedure takes place and this facility has already been in use.

Source: Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 81 p 2

Item: Shanghai Radio Plant No 18
[0006 3189 3541 4848 7193 0577 0360 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: Primarily engaged in the production of Feiyue-brand television sets, this plant produces more television sets per year than any other plant in the PRC. This year, it is expected to produce 340,000 sets of television. The plant's products are known for their first-rate quality and popularity among consumers. The success of this plant was held up as an example for other plants to follow and recently it hosted representatives from 15 television producing plants in northern China, including the Beijing Television Plant, Dongfeng Television Plant, Dandong Television Plant, Shenyang Television Main Plant, Dalian Television Plant, Changchun Radio Plant No 1, Liaoning Radio Plant No 8, Nei Mongol (Inner Mongolia) Broadcasting Equipment Plant, Zhangjiakou Television Plant, Tianjin Plant No 712 and the Changcheng Radio Plant in Tianjin. The plant's newest products, technology, testing methods and production equipment were shown and explained to these representatives, including the newly developed radio-recorder-television three-way composite 16-inch television and certain new television designs.

Source: Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 11 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Semiconductor Parts Plant No 4
[4574 0934 0584 1418 7555 0892 0115 0617]

Location: Tianjin, PRC

Data: In recent years, profits in the semiconductor industry have dropped nationally. This plant, however, has steadily shown increases in profits due to its advance into the consumer market and development in new types of products. In 1978, profits totaling 203,000 yuan were realized, 610,000 yuan in 1979 and 800,000 yuan in 1980. At present, this plant has four main product lines with over 90 types of products. A series of MOS field-effect transistors are produced here with 15 types in this series and a PMOS integrated circuit series with 60 types in the series. Research and development of new types of products are carried on constantly at this plant.

Source: Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Tianjin Photosensitive Film Plant
[1131 3160 1949 0342 5231 3651 0617]

Location: Tianjin, PRC

Data: Three new products, microfilm, electronic dry plant and the 190 photographic dry plate, have recently been developed by this plant. Microfilm is a high resolution, high contrast photosensitive film used to photograph documents, technical material and blueprints. Photographic instruments record these materials on microfilm for storage. For example, an edition of the HONGQI (RED FLAG) magazine can be reduced to film the size of a matchbox and the engineering blueprints for the Baoshan Steel Compled supplied by the Japanese weighing nearly 300 metric tons were reduced to microfilm for easy handling weighing only 2 metric tons. The microfilm produced here can reduce documents to 1/10 to 1/30 their original size. The electronic dry plate is used in conjunction with the electronic microscope. Successfully developed in only half a year, it is used for photographing micro-organisms enlarged up to 20,000 times under the electronic microscope. The 190 photographic dry plate is a type of photosensitive material used to photograph and record the path of flying objects. Developed for the defense industry, this type of photographic plate will further improve aviation technology. These three products are now undergoing the assessment process carried out by the Tianjin Light Industry Bureau No 1.

Source: Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Shanghai Instrument and Meter Machinery Plant
[0006 3189 0308 9473 2923 2750 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: Despite a decline in production tasks, this plant turned over to the state 516,000 yuan in profits for the first 6 months of 1981, a 57.9 percent increase over the same 1980 period. Primarily engaged in the production and repair of instrument and meter machine tools, the plant had encountered difficulties in production due to the readjustment program. Orders for C616 machine tool, its principal product, have been reduced from 290 to 150, cutting profits by 180,000 yuan, and a reduction in the price of small water meters has cut the profits by 840,000 yuan, thus reducing profits by 1,020,000 yuan as compared to 1980. In view of this situation, the higher authorities have assigned this plant a profit quota 640,000 yuan less than the amount of profits it actually realized last year.

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Xibei [Northwest] Industrial University
[6007 0554 1562 2814 1129 1331]

Location: Xi'an, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: In cooperation with Shanghai Plant No 578, this university's Computer Teaching and Research Office has succeeded in manufacturing a 626FFT real-time signal processing computer that can perform nine different operations. Used in conjunction with an electronic computer, this machine can expand to perform a number of functions. It excels similar products made in the country in taking samples and analyzing frequency band width and approaches the advanced level of similar foreign products in operational speed.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Institute of Light Senitivity
[1949 0342 4282 4496 2076]

Location: Beijing, PRC

Data: Chinese scientists of this institute, the Chinese University of Science and Technology and Beijing Observatory have trial-produced astronomic plates which are used in making photographs of stars and planets. This is a major breakthrough in photographic emulsion research in China, said sources at the department of chemistry of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Formerly the plates had to be imported. The manufacture of these film-like plates calls for very sophisticated technology, according to the academy sources, because photos made with these plates are taken under very dim light and by long exposure hours.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 30 Aug 81 OW

IV. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Item: Shanghai Petrochemical Main Plant
[0006 3189 4258 3111 0553 1562 4920 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: One of PRC's large-scale enterprises, to date this plant has turned over to the state profits and taxes totaling over 2.18 billion yuan completely returning to the state original investment of 2,179,000,000 yuan 2 years ahead of schedule. The construction on this plant began in 1974 and it went into production in 1979. Since then, it has produced 300,000 metric tons of synthetic fiber and 260,000 metric tons of high-pressure polythene plastic with a total product value of 5,635,000,000 yuan. At present, the plant produces nearly 100,000 metric tons of synthetic fiber which is enough raw material to clothe 100 million people. Cotton-type fibers have been successfully developed by this plant which can be made into an over 60-count poplin when blended with cotton. Other fibers developed here include polyester filament and acrylic cotton-type fiber which are used to make polyester crepe and polyester and acrylic blends. In addition to these popular consumer products, this plant also produces nine chemical raw materials such as polythene plastic, acetic acid, acetaldehyde, pure benzene and sodium sulfo-syanate. The overall success of this plant is partly due to the installation of 18 sets of production equipment of which 9 were imported from Japan and West Germany and 9 were domestically produced. The second phase of construction at this plant began 1 July 1980 and is progressing fairly rapidly. It is expected to be completed in 1984 and the annual chemical fiber production should increase by two-fold at that time.

Source: Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 10 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Guangzhou Sulphuric Acid Plant
[1639 3166 4288 6808 0617]

Location: Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: During the first half of this year, this plant's total industrial product value increased by 14.98 percent over the same period last year and 430,000 yuan in profits were realized which is an increase of 4.2 percent over the same period last year, surpassing the total profit of 1979. The two major workshops produce sulphuric acid and phosphate fertilizer. The average working rate of the machinery went from 90 percent in 1980 to 95 percent in 1981.

Source: Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Yanchang Oilfield
[1693 7022 3111 4349]

Location: Yanchang, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: One of the first oilfields exploited in the PRC, small cracking capacity and insufficient reserve resources were factors affecting crude oil production at this oilfield. In the past 2 years, with assistance from the central and provincial government measures were implemented to rectify this situation. New cracking equipment with a 30,000 metric ton per year capacity was installed, fracturing techniques were improved and more production wells were drilled. In addition, survey work was stepped up and 11 test wells were surveyed with 9,100 meters in drilled footage. Processing capabilities, crude oil production and crude oil reserves were increased. Compared with 1978, 1980's total industrial production value increased by 32.2 percent, crude oil production increased by 47 percent and profits increased by 1.7-fold. During the first quarter of this year, the total industrial production value and crude oil production and well drilling footage increased by 23.2 percent, 25.7 percent and 22 percent over the same period last year. Profits of 769,000 yuan were realized which is a 28.2-percent increase over the same period last year.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 81 p 2

Item: Beimafang Coal Mine
[0554 7456 0972 3561 4349]

Location: Baoji, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: After 5 years of hard work, this mine with a 100,000 metric ton annual production capacity officially went into production on 1 July. Preliminary construction of this project, located in the mountainous Linyou area, began in 1976. Workers at the mine overcame adverse conditions and completed 5,136 meters of well and tunnel construction and 6,770 square meters of surface construction. Also completed were the hoisting, ventilation, drainage, pressure fan, water supply, communications and lighting systems and 2 stopes were formed. Provincial and city organizations inspected and gave approval to begin production. A coal mine with a 100,000 metric ton annual production capacity would on an average require 11 million yuan in government investment. However, over a 5-year period, this project only received 5.9 million yuan in government investment. With only one-half of the average investment, the mine was constructed and has gone into production to provide coal for Baoji City's agricultural production and daily use. Based on this mine's production capacity, it is expected to provide 43 percent of the coal needed by Baoji City and lessen the coal shortage over a long period.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Bainichang Coal Mine
[4101 3136 1034 3561 4349]

Location: Dingshu Zhen, Yixing County, Southern Jiangsu, PRC

Data: This project, the largest vertical shaft in southern Jiangsu, is in full swing. By the end of May, the drilled footages of the main shaft and auxiliary shaft have reached 460 and 519 meters respectively. The tube is expected to be sunk shortly, and construction of the gallery will begin soon. The designed annual output capacity is 300,000 metric tons. This project was started in December 1978.

Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Taizhou Power Plant
[0669 1558 4099 7193 0617]

Location: Taizhou, Zhejiang, PRC

Data: In 1980 the state invested 10 million yuan in this project and construction work is still under way. Upon completion, this plant, one of the key projects in Zhejiang will improve the power supply in southern Zhejiang, as well as meet the electric power needs in the Taizhou area.

Source: Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 81 p 1

Item: Zhengyang Coal Mine
[2973 7122 3561 4349]

Location: Heilongjiang Province, PRC

Data: As a result of the trial implementation of a floating wage system, this mine, subordinate to the Jixi Mining Administrative Bureau, overfulfilled its semi-annual coal output quota by 3,600 metric tons and realized 860,000 yuan in profits.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Luling Coal Dressing Plant
[5684 1545 6693 3561 0617]

Location: West of the Tianjin-Pukou Railway in Anhui, PRC

Data: This newly built project was officially turned over to the Luling Coal Mine under the Huaibei Mining Administrative Bureau. A large plant located near the "mouth" of a coal shaft, this project has an annual coal dressing capacity of 1.8 million metric tons. It employs the direct floating selection technique and is equipped entirely with Chinese-made machinery which cuts down the loss of coal [clay]. The Luling Coal Mine produces primarily low-ash, low sulfur coal. After the dressing process, the coal becomes high-grade coking coal.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 81 p 1

Item: (Yuanbaoshan) Power Plant
[(0955 1405 1472) 4099 7193 0617]

Location: Nei Monggol AR, PRC

Data: A 600,000-kilowatt turbogenerator set, the largest in Nei Monggol Region, is under construction at this plant by a certain unit of the Capital Construction Engineering Corps using state funds. All machines and equipment are imported from West Germany and France. Construction of this project began in May.

Source: Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 81 SK

Item: Shengli Oilfield
[0524 0448 3111 3944]

Location: Shandong, PRC

Data: The No 3264 oil well-drilling team of this oilfield has drilled a crude oil well in the (Chezhen) area of Wudi County, Shandong Province. The well is 1,600 meters deep and has a daily capacity of 204 tons. Its oil layer is thick, and its quality is good.

Source: Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Aug 81 SK

Item: Huainan Mining Administration Bureau
[3232 0589 4349 0523 1444]

Location: Huainan, Anhui, PRC

Data: In the 4 years since 1977, when a new wage system based on work done was adopted, the Xieyi Coal Mine under this bureau has produced more than 5.56 million metric tons of coal, overfulfilling state plans by 485,000 metric tons. In the 4 years, the mine has turned over 24.4 million yuan in profits to the state.

Source: Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0042 GMT 7 Aug 81 OW

VI. MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

Item: Shuguang Machinery Plant
[2562 0342 2623 2750 0455 6644 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: This plant was founded in 1958 with the merger of eight small plants and at that time, only four technicians were employed. Since then, it has made great strides in the area of producing scientifically advanced products. It is working closely with many scientific organizations, such as the Atomic Energy Research Institute, the Physics Department of Fudan University, the Changchun Optical Machinery Institute, the Lanzhou Physics Institute, the Shenyang Institute of Vacuum Technology and the Chemistry Department of Zhejiang University. The oilless ultra-high titanium vacuum pump unit was developed with the help of such technological organizations. The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Research Institute No 1 assisted with ultra-high vacuum ceramic sealing and fusing technology; the Shanghai Iron and Steel Research Institute provided the titanium (and) molybdenum wire; the Shanghai Nonferrous Metal Research Institute took care of the high purity titanium and the Metallurgic Institute of the (Chinese) Academy of Sciences assisted with the analysis and testing. It was also with the cooperation of other organizations that this plant recently test produced the ionic plating machinery. Although it is still a relatively small plant with 400 workers and nearly 40 technicians, in the past 20 years 123 types of new products have been successfully developed, many of which have received technological awards. In 1980 alone, 12 new items were developed and older products are constantly being improved.

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Tianjin Heavy Machinery and Equipment Plant
[1131 3160 6850 0992 2623 0892 0617]

Location: Tianjin, PRC

Data: A 6,000-metric-ton hydraulic press built by this plant was exported to Romania and has gone into production in Romanian enterprises. The largest machinery exported by the PRC since the nation's founding, the hydraulic press was built to Romanian requirements, weighs a total of 2,500 metric tons and is 49 meters long, 4 meters wide and 27 meters high. It can draw long steel ingots weighing 150 metric tons, forge thick steel ingots of 65 to 80 metric tons and forge ring-shaped spare parts up to 4 meters in diameter. It is used as a machine tool in the power generating, shipbuilding and machinery industries. The machinery was designed in less than a year and construction began in 1978 and was completed in less than 2 years. In March of last year, parts for the 6,000 metric ton hydraulic press were shipped to Romania. In the course of installation, technicians from both countries worked closely together and test results showed that all parameters reached design requirements.

Source: Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Jiamusi Electric Machinery Plant
[0163 2606 2448 7193 2623 0617]

Location: Jiamusi, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: One of PRC's largest producers of explosion-proof machinery, this plant has been seriously affected by further implementation of economic readjustment. This year, the state did not assign production targets to this plant. It was predicted that an annual loss of 2 million yuan would be incurred. However, so far losses for the January to April period only totaled 32,000 yuan. In May, the tide turned and losses were turned into profits of 115,000 yuan increasing to 250,000 yuan in June. This trend is expected to continue for the remainder of the year. In the past, production was solely dependent upon state planning and its products were sold exclusively to the state. Last year, the situation changed drastically when state issued production quotas were reduced to one-fifth. This plant ventured into the production of goods for the consumer market. Many new products were developed for this purpose such as electric washing machines, the J02 series electric machinery and the BC series explosion-proof electric machinery used in conjunction with imported equipment. Up to now, this plant primarily produces 13 lines of goods and in the spare time secondary products are being developed such as oil presses, food ovens and brick-making machines.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Nantong City Textile Machinery Plant No 2
[0589 6639 1579 4791 2623 0059 0617]

Location: Nantong, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: This plant's output of textile machinery accessories for the January-June 1981 period doubled that of the comparable period of the preceding year. The demand for these products is high. Some of the local textile mills have had to suspend operations due to a shortage of textile machinery accessories. Realizing this situation, the workers here decided to rearrange their product structure and increase their output to meet the local market demand. They have turned out over 430 parts for the model 1511 looms alone. So far, 343 textile mills have ordered goods from this plant. Most of the parts for some 120,000 looms in Jiangsu Province are supplied by this plant.

Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 81 p 2

Item: Yuejin Electro-Machinery Plant
[6460 6651 7193 2623 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: This plant is steadily entering into the international market with its small asynchronous motors. Last year, it exported 32,000 electric motors and during the first 6 months of this year, it completed the plan to export 20,800 motors. In 1979 this plant had signed an agreement with a West German firm to manufacture a certain brand of electric motors. The first group of 128 motors satisfactorily met the requirements. However, the second batch of 2,000 electric motors failed to meet the quality specifications during tests made in West Germany. The plant had to send personnel to reprocess them and this service was costly.

Source: Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 14 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant
[0006 3189 2693 3111 2623 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: Following the downfall of the "gang of four," violations of labor discipline had been reported frequently at this plant, which employs 9,000 staff members and workers. From 1977 to the end of May 1981, a total of 253 persons, representing 3 percent of the total personnel at the plant, were issued warnings, given demerits, fired, or punished for violating labor discipline regulations. During the last 2 years, loss of work hours due to absentism came to more than 20,000 hours. Since June this year, due to strengthening of labor discipline, the situation in which the workers report for work late, leave work early, stay away from work without leave, and report for work but make no efforts has changed and work attendance and utilization of work hours have increased markedly at this plant.

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 81 p 1

Item: (Dingzhong) Machinery Plant
[.... .... 2623 2750 0617]

Location: Kansu Province, PRC

Data: This plant is a defense industry enterprise. It had long been in debt and once was faced with a production suspension. With the approval of its higher authorities, the plant conducted investigations and studies on civilian machinery markets to shift its production so as to make up its losses. It decided to engage in the production of television parts for the provincial television set factory. In 2 years, the plant has successfully raised its product quality, greatly reduced its costs and enabled its products to enjoy brisk sales in markets both inside and outside the province. By the end of June, it had fulfilled its output value plan by 2,466,200 yuan. Total sales were 1.49 million yuan.

Source: Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 18 Aug 81 SK

VII. AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY

Item: Debao Xian Agricultural Machinery Plant
[1795 0202 4905 6593 2623 0617]

Location: Debao County, Guangxi, PRC

Data: This plant advertises for sale the following products:

7-9 ton sugarcane press capable of pressing 7 to 9 tons of sugarcane per hour

Guangxi model 370-1 pneumatic hammer-type pulversizer for processing farm produce and fodder

model 160 brick-making machine capable of making 500-600 bricks per hour

All products mentioned above are powered by 10-12 horsepower diesel engines or 7.5-kilowatt motors.

Source: Nanning GUANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 80 p 4

Item: Xingkai Hu Machinery Plant
[5281 0418 3275 2623 2750 0617]

Location: Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: Some 200 wheat harvesting machines--Model 40 reaper dryers--manufactured by this plant have been delivered to the local state farms and rural production teams prior to the wheat harvesting season.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 81 p 1

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

Item: Huzhou Woolen Textile Mill No 1
[3275 1558 3029 4791 0001 0617]

Location: Huzhou, Zhejiang, PRC

Data: An assembly and parts workshop formerly belonging to the Huzhou Harvester Combine Plant has been successfully converted into this mill in less than 6 months' time. Equipped with 1,100 spindles, this mill will use locally available rabbit fur to make woolen products.

Source: Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Qishan Paper Mill
[2978 1472 4786 0617]

Location: Qishan County, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: This mill has successfully trial manufactured moisture-proof paper which has been verified by the department concerned as a good quality product. By May this year, it produced 290 metric tons of the moisture-proof paper.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 81 p 1

IX. PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

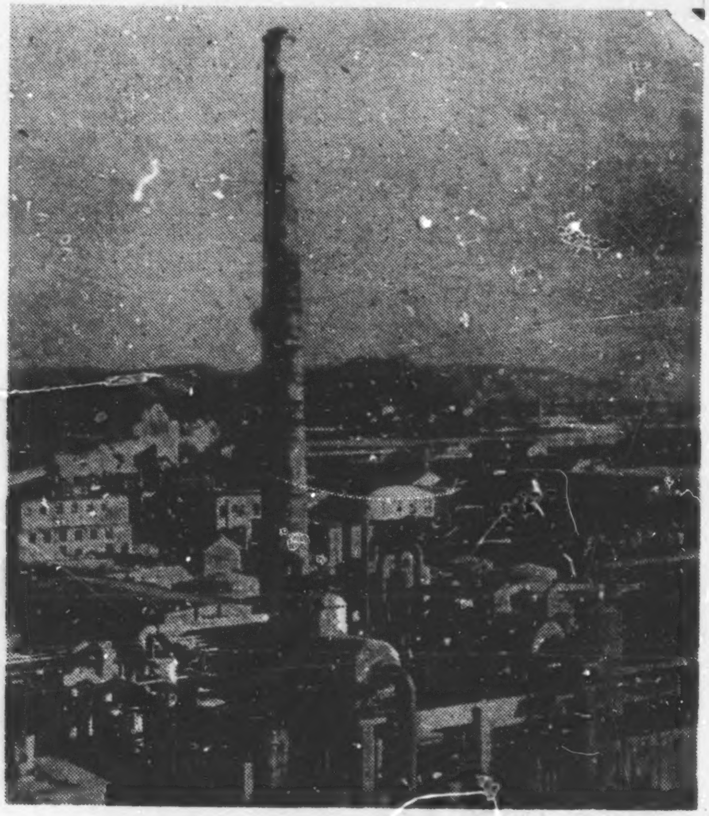

Fig. 1 View of the Quzhou Chemical Plant in Zhejiang.

[Source: Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 81 p 2

Fig. 2 Photograph of two recently built 125,000 kilowatts generating units of the Tianshenggang Power Plant in Nantong, Jiangsu. The power plant has raised its installed capacity 68-fold in the past 32 years.

[Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 81 p 3]

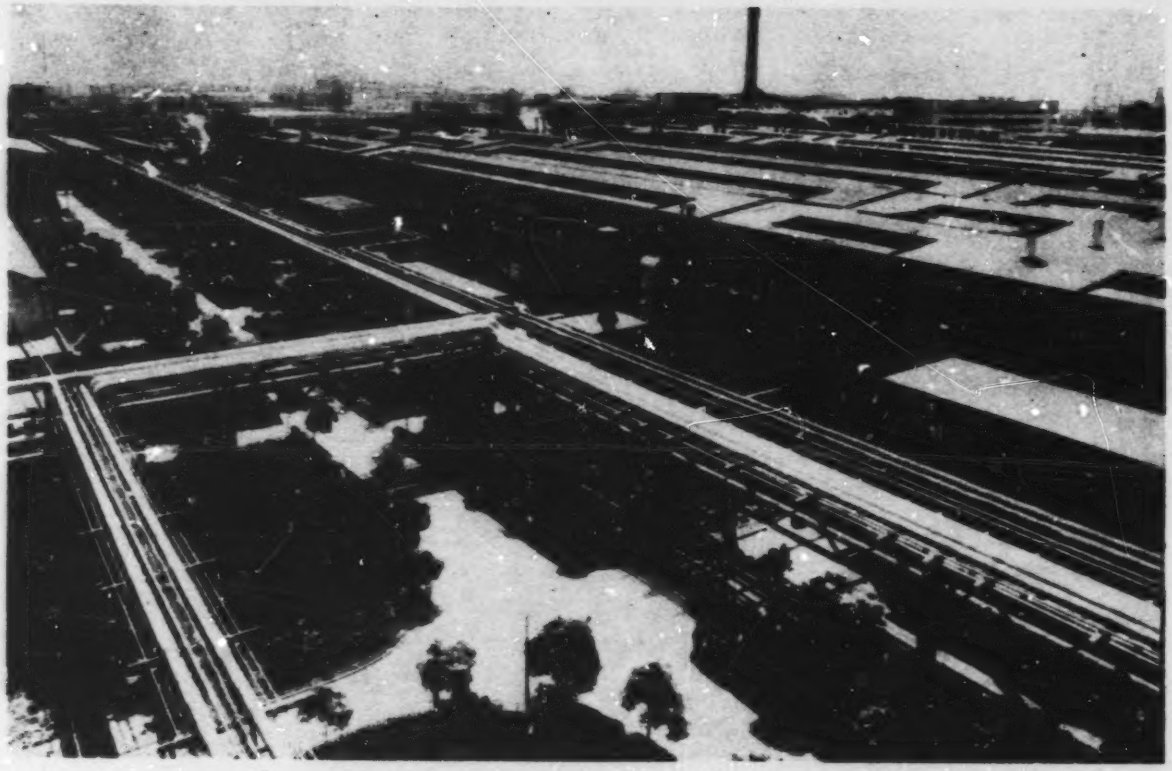

Fig. 3 A sectional view of the "chinlon" factory of the Shanghai General Petrochemical Plant. Designed and built by Chinese engineers and workers, the factory has an annual "chinlon" fiber output capacity of 47,000 metric tons.

[Source: Beijing JIANZHU XUEBAO [ARCHITECTURAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 7, 1981 p 56]

Fig. 4 Machine shop of the Hengyang Metallurgical Machinery Repair and Manufacturing Plant in Hunan Province.

[Source: Changsha HUNAN HUABAO [HUNAN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 6, 1981 p 25]

Fig. 5 Night scene at the Shili Mining Zone of the Yaogangxian Tungsten Mine in southern Hunan.

[Source: Changsha HUNAN HUABAO [HUNAN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 6, 1981 p 26]

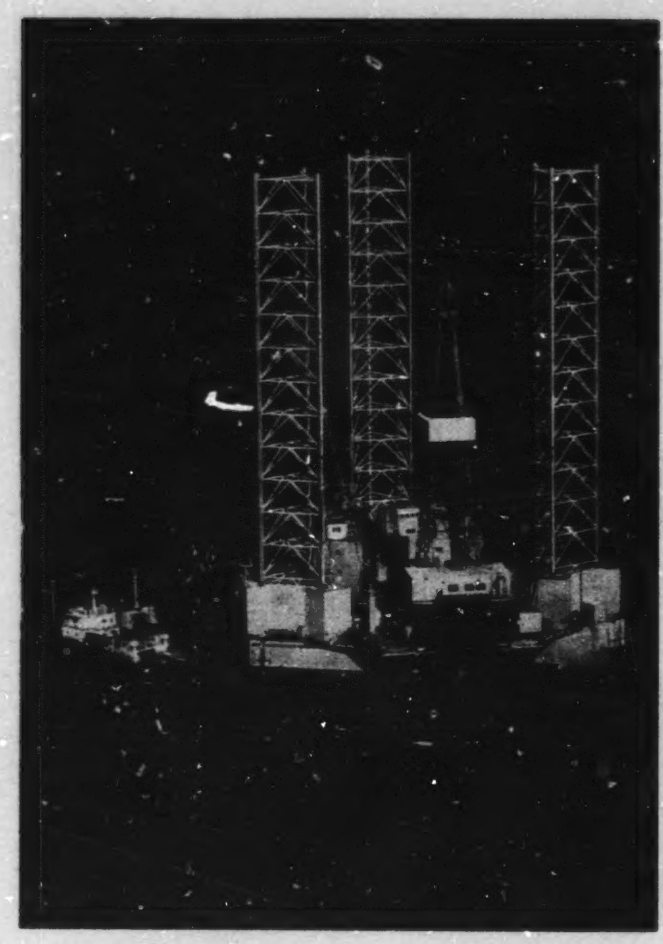

Fig. 6 No 4 Drilling Platform operating in the Bohai Gulf.

[Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO HUABAO [CHINA PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 7, 1981 p 7]

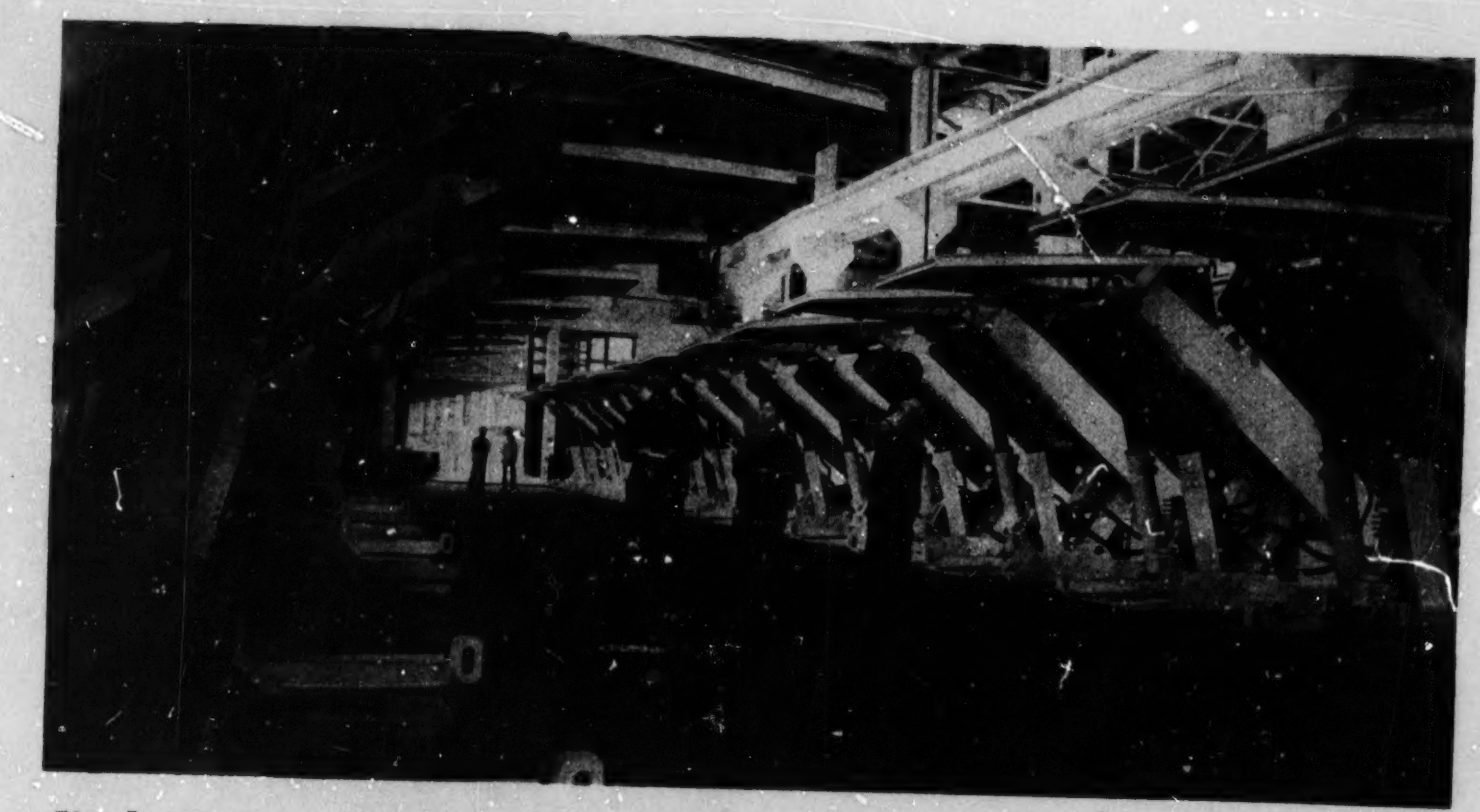

Fig. 7 Hydraulic props built by the Wangjiang Machinery and Equipment Plant in Chongqing, Sichuan, awaiting shipment.

[Source: Chengdu SICHUAN HUABAO [SICHUAN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 3, 1981 p 7]

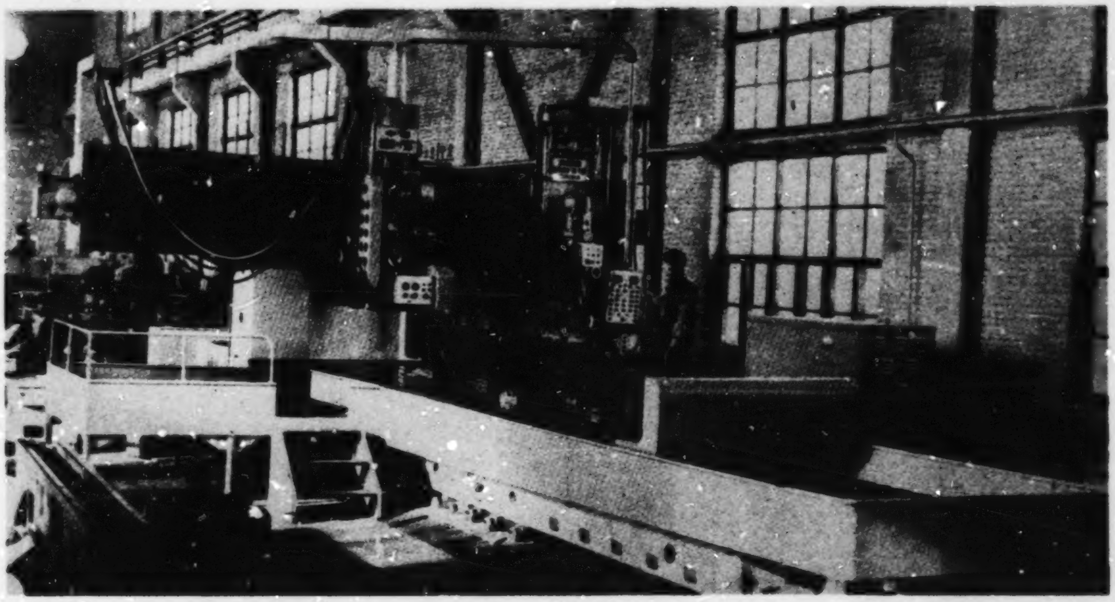

Fig. 8 MG 52160 high-precision double-housing grinder designed and built by the Changchun Machine Tool Plant No 1.

[Source: Changchun JILIN HUABAO [JILIN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 3, 1981 p 27]

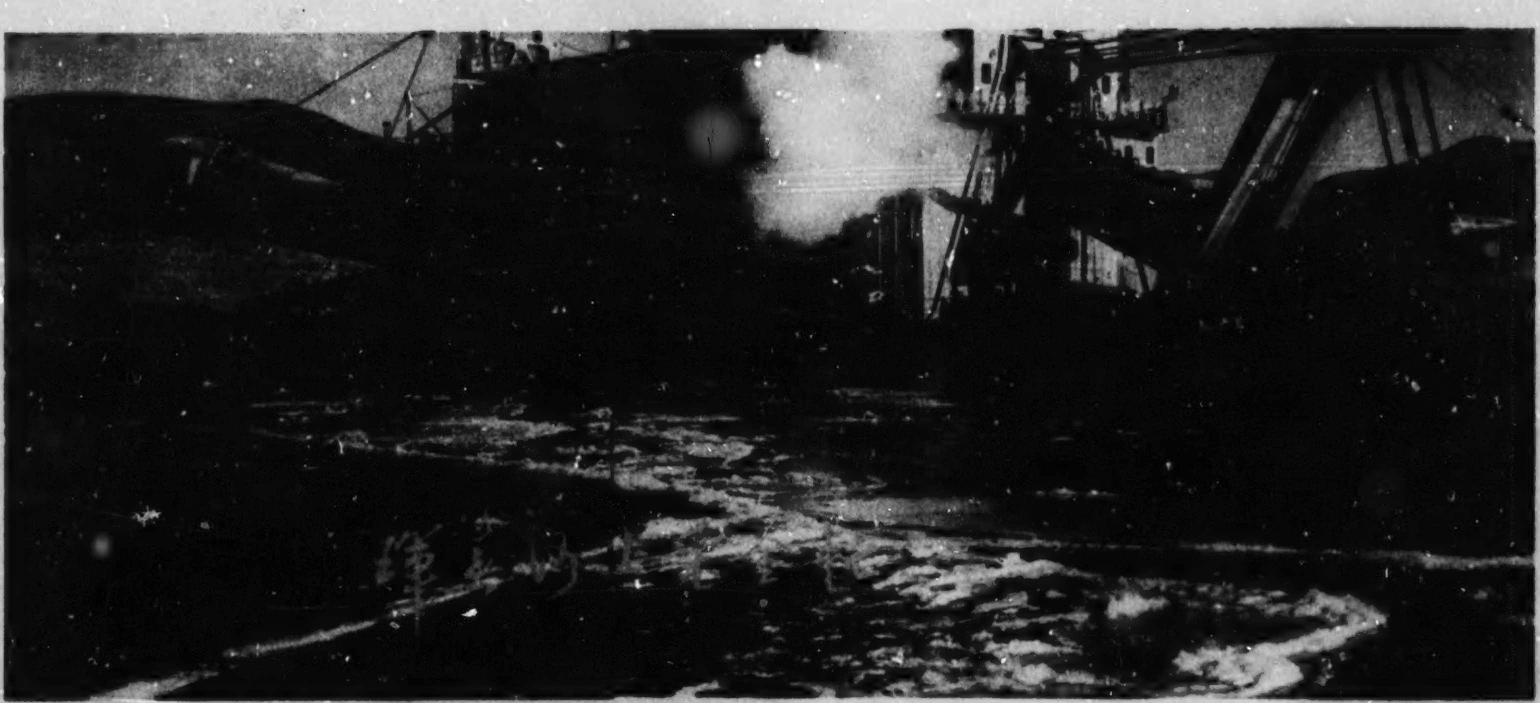

Fig. 9 One of two Chinese-designed and built gold mining vessels operating along the Hunchun River in Jilin Province.

[Source: Changchun JILIN HUABAO [JILIN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 2, 1981 p 5]

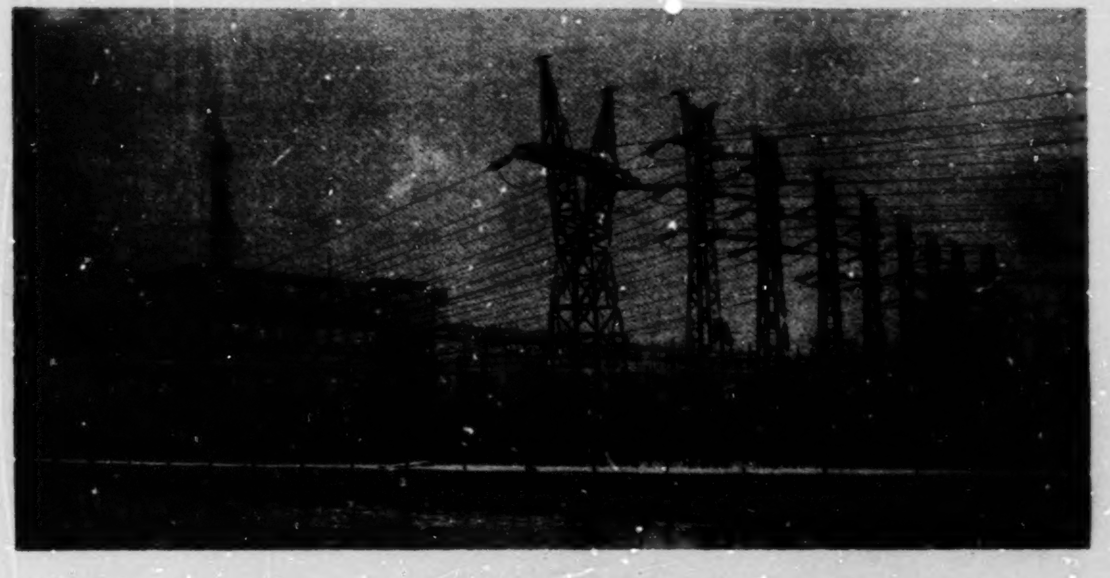

Fig. 10 An external view of the Xigu Thermal Power Plant in Gansu and its transmission towers. The plant was built in 1957.

[Source: Lanzhou GANSU HUABAO [GANSU PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 2, 1981 p 2]

Fig. 11 Photo of the steam turbine workshop at the Qinzhen Power Plant, the largest thermal power plant in Guizhou Province.

[Source: Guiyang GUIZHOU HUABAO [GUIZHOU PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 2, 1981 p 7]

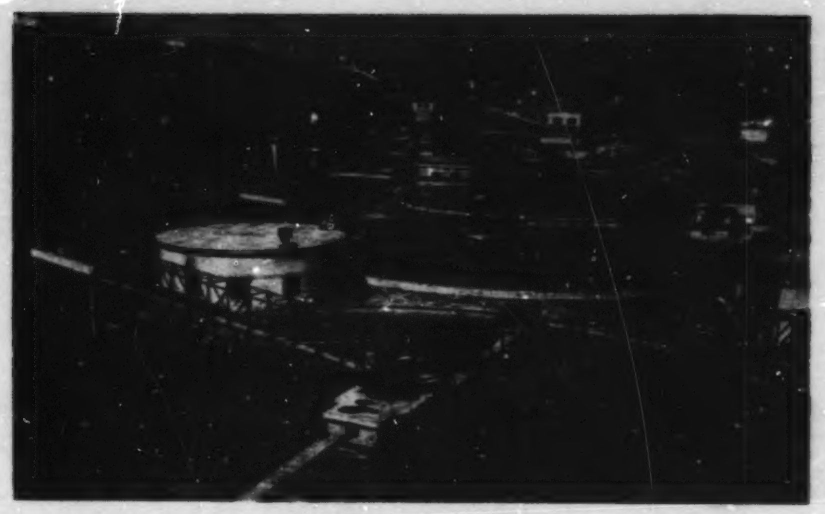

Fig. 12 An ore-dressing plant with an annual output capacity of 6 million metric tons built by an unidentified unit of the PLA Engineering Corps.

[Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO HUABAO [CHINA PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 8, 1981 p 16]

Fig. 13 Night view of a large chemical fertilizer facility at the Guangzhou Petrochemical Plant.

[Source: Guangzhou GUANGDONG HUABAO [GUANGDONG PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 1 1979 p 9]

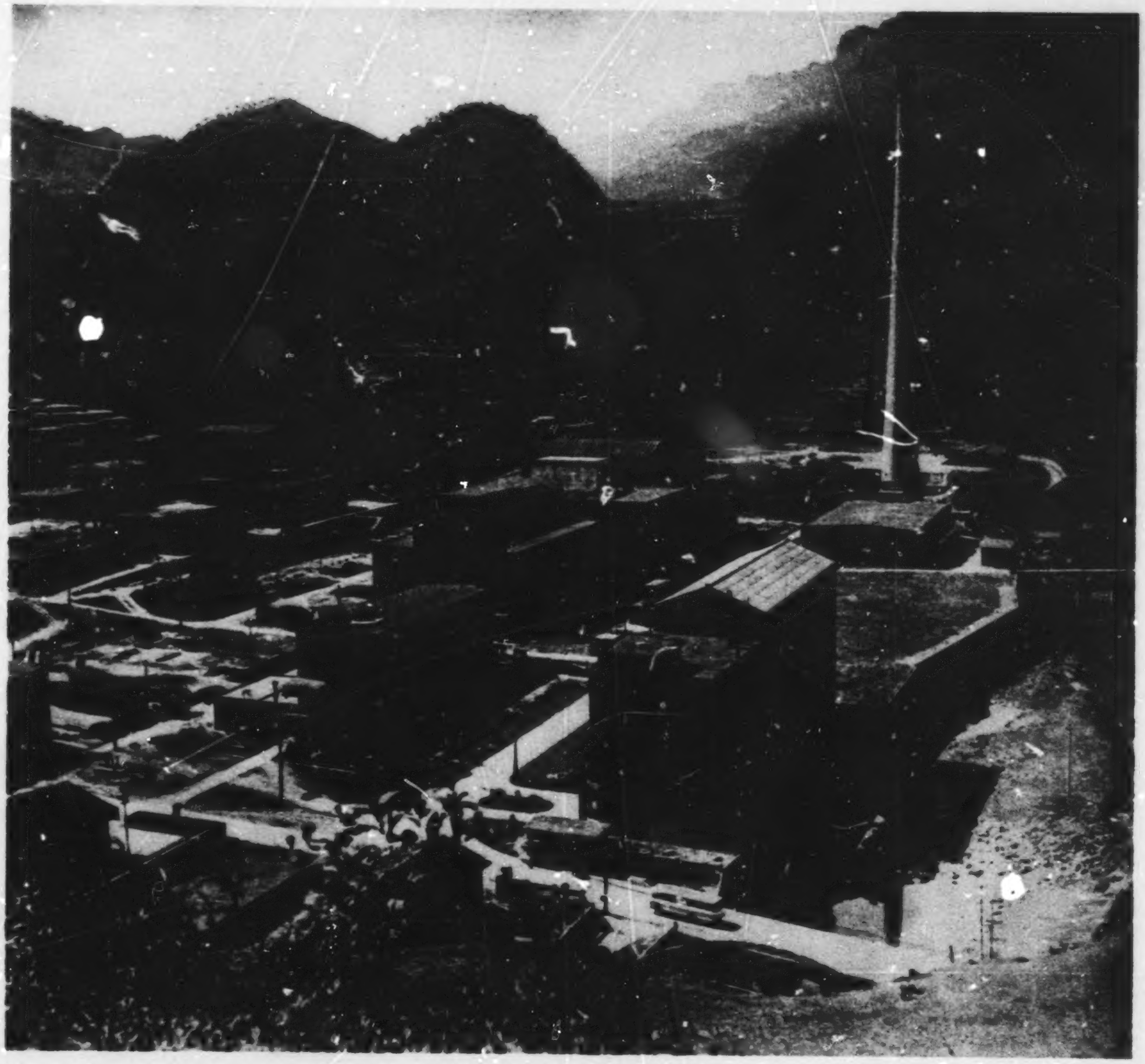

Fig. 14 Another view of buildings housing China's first high-flux nuclear reactor in Southwest China.

[Source: Chengdu SICHUAN HUABAO [SICHUAN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 2, 1981 p 27]

CSO: 4006/486 END

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13 November 1981

China Report

PLANT AND INSTALLATION DATA

No. 31

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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13 November 1981

CHINA REPORT

PLANT AND INSTALLATION DATA

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[III - CC - 81]

I. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Item: Xiaosigou Copper Mine
[1420 1408 3297 6894 4349]

Location: Hebei, PRC

Data: Before participating in a joint venture with the China International Trust Investment Company, this experimental mine, developed in 1979 and operated by the Hebei Nonferrous Metals Company, was operating at a loss of nearly 4 million yuan a year due to a serious oxidation problem occurred in the upper part of the mine. Since the joint venture began in April 1980, the mine has shifted its emphasis to the production of molybdenum for export while extracting copper for the domestic market. To date, it has exported 550 metric tons of concentrated molybdenum, earning several million U.S. dollars in foreign exchange. The mine netted a profit of more than 2 million yuan for the enterprise.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 81 p 2

Item: Tianjin Steel Rolling Mill No 1
[1131 3160 6509 6921 0001 0617]

Location: Tianjin, PRC

Data: As of 20 August, this plant has turned out 124,865 metric tons of rolled steel, fulfilling the 1981 production quota by 73 percent and realizing a profit of 21 million yuan. This was achieved under a price readjustment of raw materials and an actual income reduction of 10 million yuan in 1981. In 1977, this mill, formerly the privately owned Huichang Steel Mill of Tianjin, reported an annual output of 115,000 metric tons and a profit of 7.63 million yuan. By 1980, its annual steel output was increased to 198,900 metric tons and its profit had reached 26.52 million yuan.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Benxi Iron and Steel Company
[2609 3305 6921 6993 0361 0674]

Location: Benxi, Liaoning, PRC

Data: This company's Steel Mill No 1 exported its steel products for the first time recently. The first shipment of 10,000 metric tons of high-grade rolled steel has arrived in Bombay, India, from Dalian.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 81 p 2

Item: Chinese Institute of Metals
[0022 0948 6855 1466 4282 4496 2076]

Location: Shenyang, Liaoning, PRC

Data: Significant advances have been made in research on austenite stainless steel at this institute, according to the Department of Technical Sciences of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The austenite steels being studied at the Shenyang institute are composed of iron, manganese and aluminum instead of the traditional formula of iron, chromium and nickel, because manganese and aluminum resources are plentiful while chromium and nickel are scarce. The nonmagnetic and low and high temperature resistant alloys are being trial-used in industry. The Shenyang Transformer Manufacturing Plant is using such nonmagnetic alloys in large transformers and preliminary results are very good. Rotary vanes of marine turbines made from such heat-resistant steel have already rotated for more than 3,400 hours without mishap.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 19 Aug 81 OW

II. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

Item: Shenyang Maintenance and Repair Center
[3088 7122 4850 0208 0022 1800]

Location: Shenyang, Liaoning, PRC

Data: Charged with the task of maintaining and repairing Shanghai brand sedans in Northeast China, this center was completed and put into operation on 7 August 1981 at the Shenyang City Motor Vehicle Repair Plant. During a 3-month trial operation period, it repaired 15 Shanghai brand sedans and the repair quality was up to the designed standards.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Lanzhou Railway Bureau
[5695 1558 6993 6424 1444]

Location: Lanzhou, Gansu, PRC

Data: This railway bureau will put three new passenger trains into traffic, and the original three express trains will become special express trains. Two Beijing-Lanzhou express trains will run each day.

Source: Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 20 Sep 81 SK

III. ELECTRONIC AND PRECISION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES

Item: Jiangnan Radio Equipment and Materials Plant [3068 0589 3541 4848 7193 0892 2624 0617]

Location: Wuxi, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: One of China's key enterprises manufacturing semi-conductor components, this plant produces 15 million transistors annually to be used on some 400,000 integrated circuits for 12-inch black and white television sets. Its 3DK4 transistor, which has been rated as No 1 in the country, is used primarily for instruments, meters and radio and television sets.

Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 81 p 2

Item: Guanghua Electrical Instruments and Meters Plant [0342 5478 7193 1562 0308 5903 0617]

Location: Haizhou Ward, Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: This plant has been ordered by the Guangzhou municipal department concerned to suspend its operation and undergo readjustment for violating the city's "Metrological Control Regulations." Since October 1980, this plant has sold more than 11,000 poor-quality DD5 electric meters to some 50 customers who expressed strong reactions against the sale of such poor quality products. The department concerned took this action after issuing several warnings to the plant which persisted in selling inferior quality products to the customers.

Source: Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Suzhou Television Components Plant
[5685 1558 7193 6018 2623 4809 0115 0617]

Location: Suzhou, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: A production line with an annual output of 500,000 color television line output transformers and "focusing voltage" devices was completed at this plant at the end of July this year. One of eight production lines manufacturing components for imported TV sets in the country, this newly built production line has been operating normally since trial production began and the product quality is up to that of similar products manufactured by Japan's Sanyo Corporation.

Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Institute No 1447
[0001 0934 0934 0003 4282 4496 2076]

Location: Probably in Shenyang, Liaoning, PRC

Data: Using Chinese-made equipment, instruments and materials, this institute has built a large-scale integrated circuit and used it on the DJS-062 series microcomputer, thus filling a gap in the field of microcomputer in China. This institute has been conducting research on microcomputers since 1977, and in 1979 it successfully built a DJS-061 [laminated] microcomputer, the core microprocessor is consisted of 11 medium- and large-scale integrated circuits. In June 1980, the institute began making DJS-062 single chip microcomputer, the microprocessor of which has been reduced to single core chip (5x5 square millimeters) capable of integrating 9,700 parts. The price of DJS-062 microcomputer built by this institute has been reduced from 18,500 to 3,900 yuan. This machine has four different models.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 81 p 1

Item: Institute of Photoelectricity and Semiconductors
[0342 7193 5280 0584 1418 7555 4282 4496 2076]

Location: Sichuan, PRC

Data: Scientists at this institute have trial-produced a semi-automatic proximate photolithography machine, China's first, according to the Division of Technical Sciences of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The machine is key equipment in the production of large-scale integrated circuits. Research on the machine began in 1978 by a group of scientists led by 44-year-old associate professor Jiang Wenhan of the Laboratory of Optical Equipment for Large-Scale Integrated Circuits at the Sichuan-based Institute of Photoelectricity. The proximate photolithography machine is much more precise and the rate of qualified products is higher than the contact type machine which is now being used in China. The new machine has gone through six months of tests and has proved to be up to advanced standards.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 23 Sep 81 OW

IV. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Item: Guangzhou Petrochemical Plant
[1684 1558 4258 0553 0617]

Location: Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: This plant's January-May 1981 output of synthetic ammonia showed an increase of 96 percent; urea, 1.1 fold; and commodity fuel oil, 20.7 percent, as compared to the same 1980 period. Its profit realized in the same period registered an increase of 39 percent. By recovering gases discharged from synthetic ammonia facility and using the hydrogen as substitute for naphtha as raw material in making synthetic ammonia, this plant can save 12,000 kilograms of naphtha in one day and produce an additional 22 metric tons of synthetic ammonia. Statistics compiled in the first quarter of this year showed that the plant saved 478 metric tons of fuel oil, 696 metric tons of naphtha, 1.3 million kwh of electric power, 120,000 metric tons of water and 297,000 metric tons of steam. The total value in energy saved comes to 3.5 million yuan. Its production cost of urea per ton was 76.58 yuan less than that of the same 1980 period, while its profit per 100 yuan output value rose 0.93 yuan.

Source: Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 81 p 3

Item: Honghe Zhou Phosphate Fertilizer Plant
[4767 3109 1558 4340 5142 0617]

Location: Honghe Hani Autonomous Zhou, Yunnan, PRC

Data: During the January-May 1981 period, this plant produced 42,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizer and realized a profit of over 1 million yuan, registering increases of 21.7 and 43.95 percent respectively as compared to the same 1980 period. This achievement was attributed to the adoption of a sound economic responsibility system.

Source: Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Yizheng General Chemical Fiber Plant
[0308 1794 0553 4960 4920 0617]

Location: Beijing, PRC

Data: The State Council recently approved the construction of this plant's Dacron Subplant No 1. When completed, this subplant will produce enough chemical fiber raw materials to make 1.8 billion meters of chemical fiber cloth. The imported polyester equipment has arrived at the construction site and preparations for the construction of the subplant are in full swing.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Tianjin Petrochemical Fiber Plant
[1131 3160 4258 3111 0553 4960 0617]

Location: Tianjin, PRC

Data: One of the largest petrochemical fiber enterprises in China, this newly built plant has successfully carried out a trial run recently. The first batch of dacron short fibers turned out during the trial operation were up to standards. When in full operation, this plant will be able to produce 52,000 metric tons of dacron short fibers and 25,900 metric tons of polyester chips annually. When mixed with one-third raw cotton, these products can be woven into 800 million meters of dacron-cotton cloth.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Liaoyang Petrochemical Fiber Company
[6697 7122 4258 3111 0553 1331 4960 4850 0361 0674]

Location: Liaoyang, Liaoning, PRC

Data: China's biggest petrochemical fiber plant has started all-round trial-production. Situated south of Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province, this company is designed to produce annually 131,000 metric tons of polyester and nylon 66 salt, with which four feet of textiles can be produced for each of the 1,000 million Chinese, in addition to 70,000 metric tons of polyethylene and polypropylene and 300,000 metric tons of byproducts used in industry, agriculture and scientific research. Construction of the plant began in August 1974. It has three imported production lines and 25 installations, but the auxiliary equipment was produced in China.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 8 Sep 81

V. FUEL AND POWER INDUSTRIES

Item: Xieyi Coal Mine
[6200 0001 3561 4349]

Location: Anhui, PRC

Data: Since it implemented a wage system based on piece work in 1977, this mine under the Huainan Mining Bureau has produced 5,565,000 metric tons of raw coal, topping the planned target by 485,000 metric tons and exceeding the annual output quota by an average of 120,000 metric tons. The tunneling footage for the 4 years had reached 100,000 meters. During the 4 years, the whole mine handed over to the state 24.4 million yuan in profit. With tax revenue added, the mine provided the state with 10 million yuan a year. The average monthly wage of the miners increased from 66.79 yuan in 1976 to 100.6 yuan at the present. The average monthly wage of coal miners reached 118.3 yuan and that of the excavators and tunneling workers, 107.2 yuan. In 1980, the average retreat efficiency per excavator registered an increase of 24.3 percent over 1976, while the efficiency of excavators increased 12.2 percent. After 4 years of readjustment, this "old and feeble" shaft with an originally designed capacity of 900,000 metric tons now has an annual production capacity of 2 million metric tons.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Daxing Coal Mine
[1129 5281 3561 4349]

Location: Tiefa Mining Area in northern Liaoning, PRC

Data: Construction of this project with an annual output capacity of 3 million metric tons started recently. Its total deposits are estimated to be over 400 million metric tons. The first phase of this project includes a primary shaft, a secondary shaft, and a vehicle parking lot at the bottom of the shaft. It has three extraction zones and eight work faces, forming an annual output capacity of 1.8 million metric tons. In the second phase, two extraction zones and four work faces will be developed and two air shafts excavated.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Tongzigou Coal Mine
[2717 2730 3297 3561 4349]

Location: Huangshi, Hubei, PRC

Data: In July 1980, this mine was forced to suspend operation due to a number of problems, including overstocking of poor-quality raw coal, and it had to borrow money from the state to keep its operation going. After implementing an economic responsibility system on a trial basis and restructuring its labor organization, the mine started to show a substantial increase in output. Its August output of raw coal showed a 150-percent rise over the quota and it netted a profit of 10,000 yuan.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 81 p 1

Item: Chaili Coal Mine
[2693 6849 3561 4349]

Location: Shandong Province, PRC

Data: During the 5-month period ending August, this mine extracted 7,300 metric tons of coal above the quota, an increase of 47,000 metric tons over the same 1980 period, and netted an additional 710,000 yuan in profit as compared to the like period of last year. During the April-August 1981 period, miners have reduced their consumption of materials, including shoring timber, by 16.7 percent from the same 1980 period and saved for the state 840,000 yuan in capital fund.

Source: Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 81 p 1

Item: Haizhou Open-pit Mine
[3189 1558 7216 1131 4349]

Location: Fuxin, Liaoning, PRC

Data: Subordinate to the Fuxin Mining Administrative Bureau, this mine extracted 2.96 million metric tons of coal during the January-August 1981 period and turned over to the state 1.1 million yuan in profit.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 81 p 1

Item: Hengshan Coal Mine
[1854 1742 3561 4349]

Location: Jixi Municipality, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: A meeting was held here recently to assess the JKY transporter centralized control system for mining area built jointly by the Coal Research Institute and the Electronics Research Institute of Heilongjiang. It was the opinion of 60 experts from various parts of China that the control system is up to the advanced domestic standards and will help accelerate automation in China's coal industry.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Jiahe Coal Mine
[1140 3109 3561 4349]

Location: Xuzhou, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: Subordinate to the Xuzhou Mining Administrative Bureau, this mine extracted in July 1981, 121,000 metric tons of coal, a 20-percent increase over the state plan, setting a new high for the same period since its establishment.

Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Xinhe Coal Mine
[2450 3109 3561 4349]

Location: Xuzhou, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: After having produced 24,000 extra metric tons of coal during the first half of 1981, this mine, subordinate to the Xuzhou Mining Administrative Bureau, extracted 14,000 metric tons of coal above the quotas for July and August.

Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 81 p 2

Item: Zhangxiaolou Coal Mine
[1728 1420 2867 3561 4349]

Location: Xuzhou, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: During the first 4 months of 1981, this mine, which started operation in 1973, has had two accidents that caused injuries and deaths and was considered a "backward" enterprise among the coal mines under the Xuzhou Mining Administrative Bureau. Following a readjustment program which began in May this year, the mine reported no accidents in 120 days of operation and its coal output rose 20 percent.

Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 81 p 1

Item: Shuangyashan Mining Administrative Bureau
[7175 7700 1472 4349 0523 1444]

Location: Heilongjiang Province, PRC

Data: Miners under this bureau produced 100,000 metric tons of coal and dug 5,000 meters of tunnels above the norms during the January-August 1981 period. Its raw coal output for the January-August 1981 period totaled 1.45 million metric tons, fulfilling the annual output quota by 71.1 percent.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 81 p 1

Item: Siwangzhang Mining Administrative Bureau
[0934 2598 1534 4349 0523 1444]

Location: Guangdong Province, PRC

Data: Guangdong's first hydraulic coal mining system has been completed at this bureau's Mine No 1. In August, comparing the operations of the mine's hydraulic mining zone with those of its dry mining zone, work efficiency doubled, recovery rate of work face rose 10 percent, production cost dropped 30 percent and profits increased 300 percent.

Source: Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Oct 81 p 2

Item: Sujiatun Power Station
[5685 1367 1470 7193 4541]

Location: Shenyang, Liaoning, PRC

Data: Construction of a 60,000-volt transformer project, the largest of its kind in China's railway system, was recently completed here. This project has a capacity of 14,000 KVA. Equipped with 36 high voltage (10 KVA) distribution panels, it can supply 10 station sections and parts plants and vehicle wheel plants in the Sujiatun area, as well as signal automatic shut lines from Sujiatun to Liaoyang, Fushun, Benxi and Shenyang, with electric power.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 81 p 1

Item: Shenyang City Pressure Gasification Plant
[3088 7122 1579 0502 1090 3049 0553 0617]

Location: Hushantai in northern Shanyang, Liaoning, PRC

Data: China's first project that uses low-grade brown coal from the Shenbei Coalfield to make coal gas, this plant is scheduled for completion by 1984. By then over 90 percent of the households in Shenyang City will be using coal gas, thereby making it possible to considerably cut down pollution in the area and to conserve 200,000 metric tons of standard coal annually. This plant will produce 540,000 cubic meters of coal gas daily, 340,000 cubic meters of which will be supplied to some 200,000 households in the city. Construction of this project began in October 1979. By July 1981, 11 of 13 auxiliary or support facilities have been completed. Buildings for the gas and oxygen-producing workshops have also been erected. A 12-kilometer-long gas pipeline leading to the city has been laid.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Datong Power Plant No 2
[1129 0681 4574 0059 4099 7193 0617]

Location: Southern suburbs of Datong City, Shanxi, PRC

Data: Several thousand builders of the Shanxi Electric Power Construction Company have been working on this project for a little over 2 years. A 210-meter-high smoke stack requiring 3,834 cubic meters of concrete has been erected here. Six 200,000 kilovolts generating units built by Chinese workers will be installed in this new plant. During the January-May 1981 period, a total of 147 construction and installation projects have been inspected and accepted. Construction of the main plant building structure began on 20 July this year. In the near future, powerful current will be transmitted to the Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan area through a 550,000-volt ultra high tension line.

Source: Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 81 p 2

Item: Shanghai Electric Power Construction [Equipment] Repair and Manufacturing Plant
[0006 3189 7193 0500 1696 6080 0208 6644 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: China's second largest high-pressure heater built by this plant has been shipped and installed at the Wangting Power Plant. Fitted with a high-pressure heater, a 300,000-KW generating unit can increase its power generation by 600,000 kwh daily and can save 50 metric tons of fuel oil. The first high-pressure heater has saved for the state 13,500 metric tons of fuel oil and helped generate an additional 57.5 million kwh of electricity since it was put into operation in June 1980. The second large high-pressure heater is expected to go into operation in October this year.

Source: Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 14 Sep 81 p 1

Item: Shanghai Coking Plant
[0006 3189 3542 0553 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: This plant is planning a project to expand its coal gas production. When completed by 1983, this expansion project will provide the city of Shanghai with an additional 350,000 cubic meters of coal gas daily. The project, which includes the construction of 7 low heat value water gas generators, will increase the daily gas output from 1.2 million to 1.55 million cubic meters. The investment cost is over 20 million yuan.

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 81 p 2

Item: Tianjin Power Transmission Company
[1131 3160 6551 7193 0361 0674]

Location: Tianjin, PRC

Data: To reduce overhead transmission lines and improve the city's appearance, this company has installed underground transmission lines. In 1980, the city intstalled 24 kilometers of KV transmission lines, 5 times more than were installed in 1979. To meet the requirements of readjustment, the city plans to install 11 kilometers of 35 KV transmission lines.

Source: Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 18 Sep 81 SK

Item: Pingxiang Mining Bureau
[5493 6763 4349 0523 1444]

Location: Pingxiang, Jiangxi, PRC

Data: After fulfilling production quotas for the first and second quarters this year, this bureau has overfulfilled its coal output quota by 65,000 metric tons in the third quarter.

Source: Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 81 OW

Item: Xuzhou Mining Administrative Bureau
[1776 1558 4349 0523 1444]

Location: Xuzhou, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: This administrative bureau promoted production of raw coal under the leadership of its party committee with good results. The coal output in September exceeded 1 million metric tons, setting a record of monthly production this year. The bureau fulfilled the monthly production plans 2 days ahead of schedule and overfulfilled the state production quota by 71,084 metric tons.

Source: Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 81 OW

Item: Gezhouba Water Control Project
[5514 3166 1100 3055 0448 1562 4453]

Location: Along the Changjiang River in Yichang, Hubei, PRC

Data: The first 170,000-KW water turbogenerator at this project began to generate electricity on 30 September. Installation of the 10-story high generating unit took 137 days.

Source: Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Oct 81 OW

Item: Shanxi Power Grid
[1472 6007 6551 7193 4853]

Location: Shanxi, PRC

Data: Three power grids--the Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan power grid, the Shijiazhuang-Handan power grid and the Shanxi power grid--in North China were interconnected yesterday for the first time, according to the Ministry of Power Industry. The network has a generating capacity of 8.82 million kilowatts, the secoud largest in China. The connection will enable surplus electricity on this power grid to be conduced to Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei where electricity was in short supply. It will also provide backup generation in the event of power shortage in North China.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 29 Sep 81 OW

Item: Huadong Petroleum Institute
[5478 2639 4258 3111 4282 4496 2076]

Location: Jinan, Shandong, PRC

Data: A drilling technique training center opened its first course last week at this institute. The center is supported by the Chinese Government, the Ministry of Petroleum Industry and the United Nations Development Program. The center will train 200 technicians annually for China and other Asian countries. Courses in abnormal pressure direction, well control, well planning, computer-aided drilling optimization and directional drilling will be offered.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 1 Oct 81 OW

Item: Hulan Ergi Thermoelectric Power Station
[1381 2139 1422 1015 3499 0500 4099 7193 4541]

Location: Heilongjiang Province, PRC

Data: Heilongjiang Province has successfully installed its first thermoelectric generator with a capacity of 200,000 kilowatts at the second substation of this station. The new generator was put into production on a trial basis on the eve of the National Day.

Source: Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 81 SK

VI. MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

Item: Wuxi Diesel Engine Plant
[3541 6932 2693 3111 2623 0617]

Location: Wuxi, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: The 4120SQ diesel engine that can be fitted onto the Liberation brand truck is now being mass produced at this plant. Fitted with this diesel engine, the Liberation brand truck can cut fuel consumption by one-third. This fuel-economy engine has aroused the attention of many users. To promote the use of 4120SQ diesel engine, this plant has made great efforts toward improving the quality of the diesel engine and rendering the necessary services to the users. The sale price of a 95-horsepower diesel engine is only 4,350 yuan, 1,500 yuan less than that of a diesel engine with the same horsepower built by other factories in the country. The total price of converting a Liberation brand truck to diesel engine, which includes an engine, muffler and battery, does not exceed 5,000 yuan.

Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 81 p 2

Item: Wenshui Xian Construction Machinery Plant
[2429 3055 4905 1562 4453 2623 2750 0617]

Location: Wenshui County, Shanxi, PRC

Data: By switching to the production of steel forms for construction to meet current market demand, this plant was able to realize a profit of 180,000 yuan as of the end of July this year. Formerly this plant was making farm machinery parts and civil defense equipment. Early in 1980, because the market was limited, it was seriously under production, and the workers were given 1 month of leave. A survey conducted by a team organized by the plant showed that there is a need for steel forms for construction work. A decision was made by the leadership to modify 20 pieces of equipment for the conversion to steel form production. In August last year, the plant netted 173,000 yuan in profit.

Source: Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 81 p 2

Item: Qing'an Electronic Machinery Plant
[1987 1344 7193 1311 2623 2750 0617]

Location: Heilongjiang Province, PRC

Data: A piece of high-efficiency automatic measuring equipment--DDC electronic scale--is being mass produced at this plant. It is used for weighing grain and other commodities in ports and factories. The scale has been tested by more than 10 factories and enterprises and has been proven to be accurate and reliable.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 81 p 1

Item: Renmin Electro-machinery Plant
[0086 3046 7193 2623 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: The assembly line recently put into operation at this plant is turning out one submersible electric pump every 2.5 minutes. The plant expects to produce an additional 10,000 pumps by the end of 1981. Since it successfully trial manufactured submersible electric pumps in 1958, the plant has been turning out more and more good quality pumps. The service life of the pumps has increased from 1,000 to 5,000 hours, and the sale price decreased from 500 to 270 yuan. The plant plans to raise its submersible electric pump output from 40,00 in 1980 to more than 50,000 in 1981.

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Shanghai Hoisting Equipment Plant
[0006 3189 6386 6850 6080 0271 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: In addition to the 15 factories designated by the First Ministry of Machine-Building, there are over 500 plants throughout the country manufacturing power-driven pulleys. All these factories are in the situation of "under production." This plant is an exception, however. In 1980, its contracts called for an additional 5,200 pulleys, and in 1981, its contracts added another 6,000. The increase in sale was primarily due to a vast improvement in its product quality.

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Shanghai Extruder Plant
[0006 3189 2357 0427 2623 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: Designated as one of 21 factories in the country manufacturing extruders, this small plant accounts for one-third of China's extruding machine output. Employing 200 staff members and workers and covering 1,500 square meters of floor space, this plant reports an annual output increase of 17.3 percent and an annual profit increase of 24.4 percent.

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Jinzhou Electric Furnace Transformer Plant
[6930 1558 7193 3619 6239 1090 0892 0617]

Location: Jinzhou, Liaoning, PRC

Data: This plant has designed and successfully trial manufactured a piece of semi-continuous-type high vacuum mirror plating equipment, making a contribution to promoting the technique of employing aluminum as a substitute for silver in China's mirror-plating industry. This piece of equipment is capable of plating 18.63 square meters of mirror every 10 minutes, doubling the productivity of similar type of equipment manufactured abroad.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 81 p 2

Item: Hongfeng Machinery Plant
[4767 6912 2623 2750 0617]

Location: Tieling, Liaoning, PRC

Data: While insuring the production of military goods, this war industry plant is devoting its manpower and materials toward the production of electronic products for civilian use. Since 1979, the plant has produced "single" recorders, radio receivers, floor-type record player/receivers, television pole antennas, and other electronic products that are being marketed in Northeast China. The state has designated this plant as one of the factories selected to manufacture recorders.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 81 p 2

Item: Jiancheng Machinery Plant
[1696 2052 2623 2750 0617]

Location: Harbin, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: This plant has successfully trial manufactured a CA10B liquefied petroleum gas tanker, which was assessed by the department concerned as up to the state safety requirements. Production of the tanker has been approved by the authorities. The tanker is equipped with floating tube-type liquid surface meters, safety valves and other highly sensitive instruments.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 25 Aug 81 p 2

Item: Shuguang Machinery Manufacturing Plant
[2562 0342 2623 2750 0455 6644 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: In 1980, this plant received 27 percent more orders for goods than in 1979, and in 1981 it received 20 percent more orders than in 1980. More than 50 percent of these orders were for new products trial produced by this plant during 1980. This plant primarily manufactures complete sets of vacuum equipment. Despite heavy production loads, the plant made arrangements for the trial production of 12 new products in 1980 and 8 new products in 1981.

Source: Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 8 Oct 81 p 1

Item: Nei Monggol Machinery Manufacturing Plant No 2
[0355 5536 0657 2623 2750 0455 6644 0059 0617]

Location: Hohhot, Nei Monggol AR, PRC

Data: During the readjustment of the national economy, this plant has shifted its emphasis to making civilian or consumer goods. This plant has produced 270 kinds of consumer goods, including bicycles, sewing machines, electric meters and hydraulic petroleum oil tanks, valued at more than 50 million yuan.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 81 p 2

Item: Heilongjiang Forging Machine Tool Plant
[7815 7893 3068 6939 1090 2623 1643 0617]

Location: Probably Harbin, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: The largest flange in China was recently built in this plant. The W62, 6.3 by 2,500 model flange is used to fold metal boards into various geometric figures. It is useful especially in the aircraft, shipbuilding, machine tool, electronics and metal processing industries.

Source: Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Sep 81 SK

Item: Changzhou Tractor Plant
[1603 1558 2151 2139 2623 0617]

Location: Changzhou, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: During the first half of 1981, despite the sluggish sale of farm machinery products throughout the country, this plant produced 13,800 hand-guided tractors, representing 66 percent of the annual output quota and an increase of 20 percent over the same 1980 period, and sold all of them. The brisk sale of its products was attributed to an intensive sale campaign. At a national and provincial business meeting held at the end of last year, this plant received orders for only 900 Dongfeng-12 hand-guided tractors.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 81 p 1

Item: Jiamusi Agricultural Machinery Plant No 2
[0163 2606 2448 6593 2623 0059 0617]

Location: Jiamusi, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: The round plow discs manufactured by this plant have entered into the Southeast Asian markets. In 1981 this plant has received orders from Thailand, Malaysia and Pakistan for 136,500 plow discs valued at 3.2 million yuan.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Zhouzhi Xian Paper Mill
[0719 5267 4905 6644 4786 0617]

Location: Zhouzhi County, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: In 1976, this "simple" plant had an annual output capacity of only 1,500 metric tons. In 1980, its capacity jumped to 4,767 metric tons. By the end of July 1981, it produced 2,924 metric tons of paper, nearly doubling the 1976 output. The plant's 1976 profit was only 58,000 yuan, and its 1977 profit rose to 216,000 yuan. From then on its profits increased yearly. In 1979, the amount of profit earmarked for the state alone totaled 1.4 million yuan. The plant expects to turn over to the state 1.05 million yuan. (It has already turned over 500,000 yuan in the first half of 1981.) This represents nearly 80 percent of the profits turned over to the state by industrial enterprises in Zhouzhi County. The workers here attributed their success to sheer hard work and sound management.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 81 p 1

Item: Shanghai Sewing Machine Plant No 4
[0006 3189 4911 4771 2623 0934 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: This plant's subplant, which was converted from an agricultural machine and implement plant, is one of eight factories placed under the Shanghai Light Industry Bureau. It took the subplant only 5 months to complete the conversion. By the end of 1981, this subplant is expected to turn out 1,100 sewing machine frames and base plates.

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 81 p 1

Item: Shanghai Pharmaceuticals Industry Company
[0006 3189 6829 5673 1562 2814 0361 0674]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: By relying heavily on science and technology, this company was able to carry out 122 innovation projects and realized a profit of more than 5 million yuan for the state during the January-August 1981 period. Thirty-eight factories, including the Shanghai Pharmaceuticals Plants No 3 and No 4, are subordinate to this company. Most of these factories were amalgamated from old and small plants equipped with obsolete machinery.

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Sep 81 p 1

Item: Mulan Pearlite Mine
[2605 5695 3791 3796 1486 4349]

Location: Northern Mulan County, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: Discovered and developed in spring 1980, this mine has four places where pearlite can be extracted. Calculated on the basis of 10,000 metric tons per year, its pearlite deposits will last 30 to 50 years. Installation of machinery is now in progress and the mine will go into full operation shortly. Pearlite is an excellent building construction material.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 81 p 1

Item: Hailun Dairy Products Plant
[3189 0243 0050 0765 0617]

Location: Hailun, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: This plant is taking in more than 35 metric tons of fresh milk a day, making it the fifth largest dairy products plant in Heilongjiang following Anda, Qiqihar, Zhaodong and Dorbod in that order. Seventy percent of the fresh milk taken daily by this plant is goat milk, making it the only dairy products plant in the province that uses goat milk as its principal raw material. Hailun County now has 12,467 dairy goats and 1,169 dairy cows, providing the local dairy products industry with an adequate supply of raw materials.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 81 p 1

Item: Lunan Bicycle Plant
[7627 0589 5261 5887 6508 0617]

Location: Zou Xian, Shandong, PRC

Data: Started operation in 1975, this "new" plant has been operating at a loss over a long period of time due to confusion in management. From 1975 to 1979, it turned out on the average fewer than 60,000 bicycles a year and incurred a loss of 700,000 to 800,000 yuan annually. In 1981, the plant reorganized its leadership and strengthened labor discipline. As a result of these actions, the plant produced 107,000 bicycles during the January-July 1981 period, an increase of 42,000 bicycles over the same 1980 period. It realized a profit of 500,000 yuan and turned over to the state 664,500 [sic] yuan in taxes.

Source: Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 81 p 2

Item: Jinzhou Electric Welding Rods Plant
[6930 1558 7193 3549 2742 0617]

Location: Jinzhou, Liaoning, PRC

Data: This plant is turning out four types of electric welding rods that have been appraised by the department concerned as fully meeting the electric welding rod standards for ship construction.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 81 p 2

Item: Shanghai Bicycle Plant
[0006 3189 5261 5887 6508 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: During the first half of 1981, this plant formulated a plan to increase its output from 1,935,000 to 2,070,000 bicycles. Recently, it planned to raise its output to 2.12 million bicycles and to improve its product quality as well.

Source: Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 17 Sep 81 p 1

Item: Xibei State-owned Cotton Mill No 5
[6007 0554 0948 2758 0063 0617]

Location: Xi'an, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: Since 1977, this mill has carried out 500 technical innovations and equipment reforms to raise its yarn-spinning capacity by 17 percent and to help the state save 1.48 million yuan in capital fund.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Guangzhou Cement Plant
[1684 1558 3055 3186 0617]

Location: Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: The "Wuyang" (Five Goats) brand cement made by this plant is selling well in Hong Kong, Macao, Southeast Asia and Africa. The plant exported 49,300 metric tons in 1978, 70,500 metric tons in 1979 and 81,500 metric tons in 1980. Forty-six thousand eight hundred metric tons were sold in the first half of 1981. The plant ships cement samples every 2 months to the cement laboratory of the Beijing Building Materials Institute for analysis. In the early liberation period, this plant, which started operation in 1931, had an annual output capacity of only 60,000 metric tons. In 1958, it added a large horizontal rotary kiln, and two vertical kilns. In 1980, its output rose to 500,000 metric tons.

Source: Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 81 p 2

Item: Dailing Forestry Experimentation Bureau
[1601 1545 2651 2814 6107 7426 1444]

Location: Heilongjiang Province, PRC

Data: This bureau's newly built paper mill with an annual output capacity of 6,000 metric tons was officially put into operation on 22 August. This highly mechanized mill can turn out more than 10 varieties of papers, including glossy, white, writing and corrugated papers.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 81 p 1

Item: Shanghai Rubber Products Institute
[0006 3189 2895 5231 0455 0756 4282 4496 2076]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: Personnel here have helped more than 40 factories, including textile mills, light industrial plants, and shipyards, solve nearly 50 major technical problems. Previously this institute had been conducting research on rubber products for the military. Since 1980, following the readjustment of the national economy, its civilian projects have increased to 80 percent. Many of its scientists and technicians have gone to factories and plants, such as the Shanghai General Petrochemical Plant, the Shanghai Carton Plant and the Shanghai Light Bulk Factory, to render assistance in solving some of their technical problems.

Source: Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 8 Oct 81 p 1

IX. PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

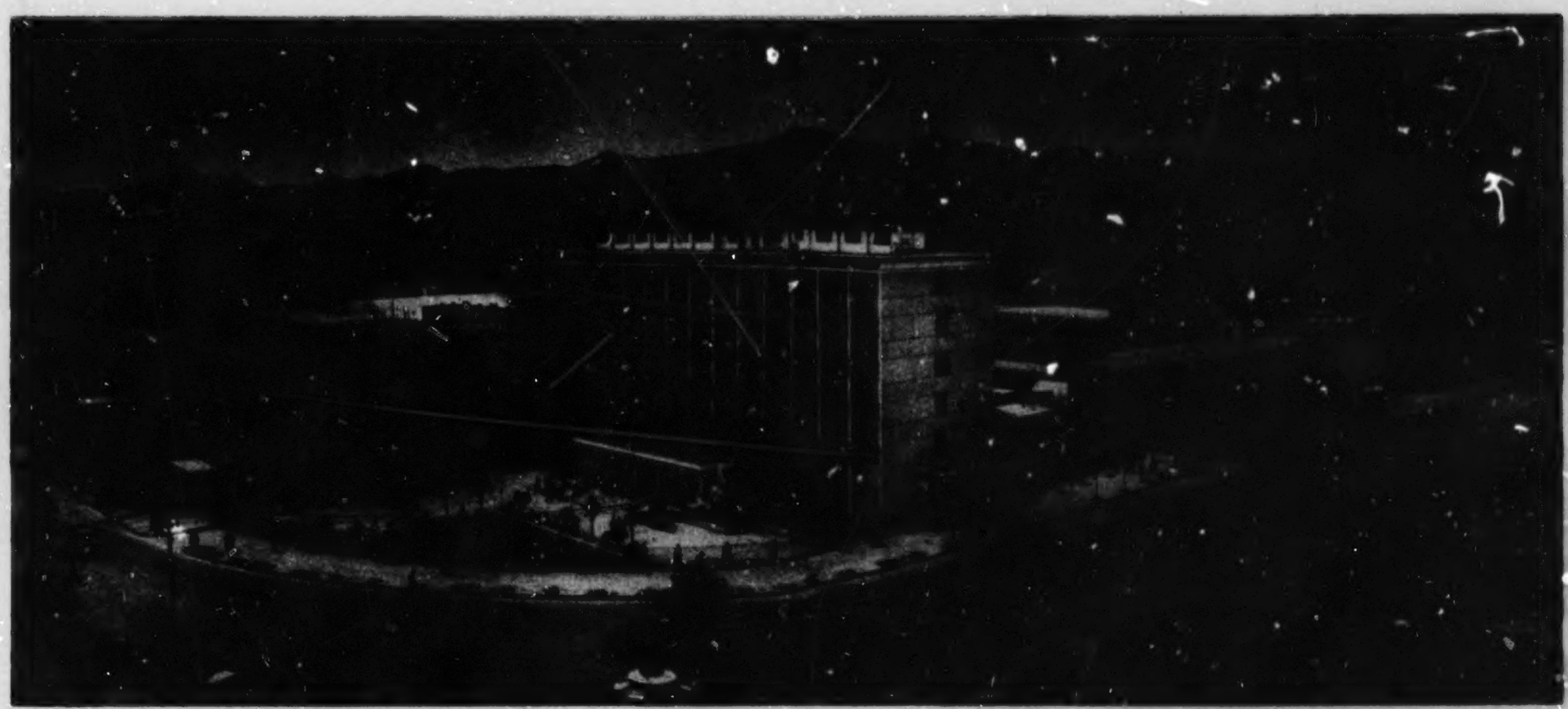

Fig. 1 View of the Number Two Motor Vehicle Plant in Northwest Hubei. With 27 branch plants and employing 3,200 engineers and technicians and over 47,000 workers and staff members, the plant has an annual output of 100,000 trucks. It is now producing 2.5-ton "East Wind" and 5-ton trucks and dumptrucks. A new 3.5-ton truck has also been designed and will soon be manufactured.

[Source: Beijing RENMIN HUABAO [CHINA PICTORIAL], English Edition, No 10, 1981 p 11]

Fig. 2 A section of the general assembly line in the Number Two Motor Vehicle Plant

[Source: Beijing RENMIN HUABAO [CHINA PICTORIAL], English Edition. No 10, 1981 p 9]

Fig. 3 The "East Wind" 5-ton truck produced by the Number Two Motor Vehicle Plant

[Source: Beijing RENMIN HUABAO [CHINA PICTORIAL], English Edition, No 10, 1981 p 8]

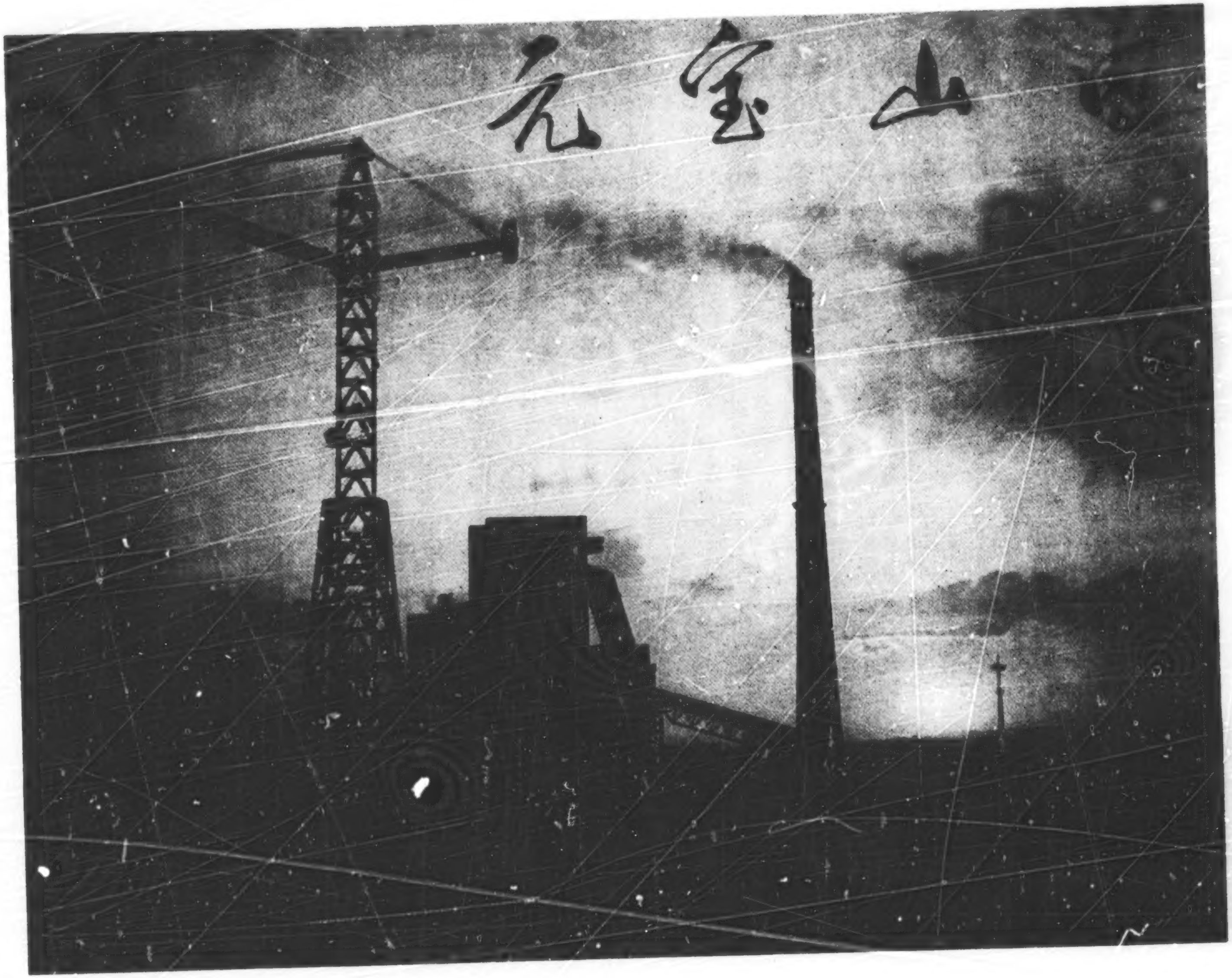

Fig. 4 View of the Yuanbao Power Plant near Chifeng City, Ju Ud Meng, Nei Monggol. Its No 1 300,000-KW generating unit was incorporated into the Northeast Power Transmission Network at the end of 1978. Its plan calls the installation of two more bigger generating units.

Source: Beijing MINZU HUABAO [NATIONALITY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 7, 1981 p 24]

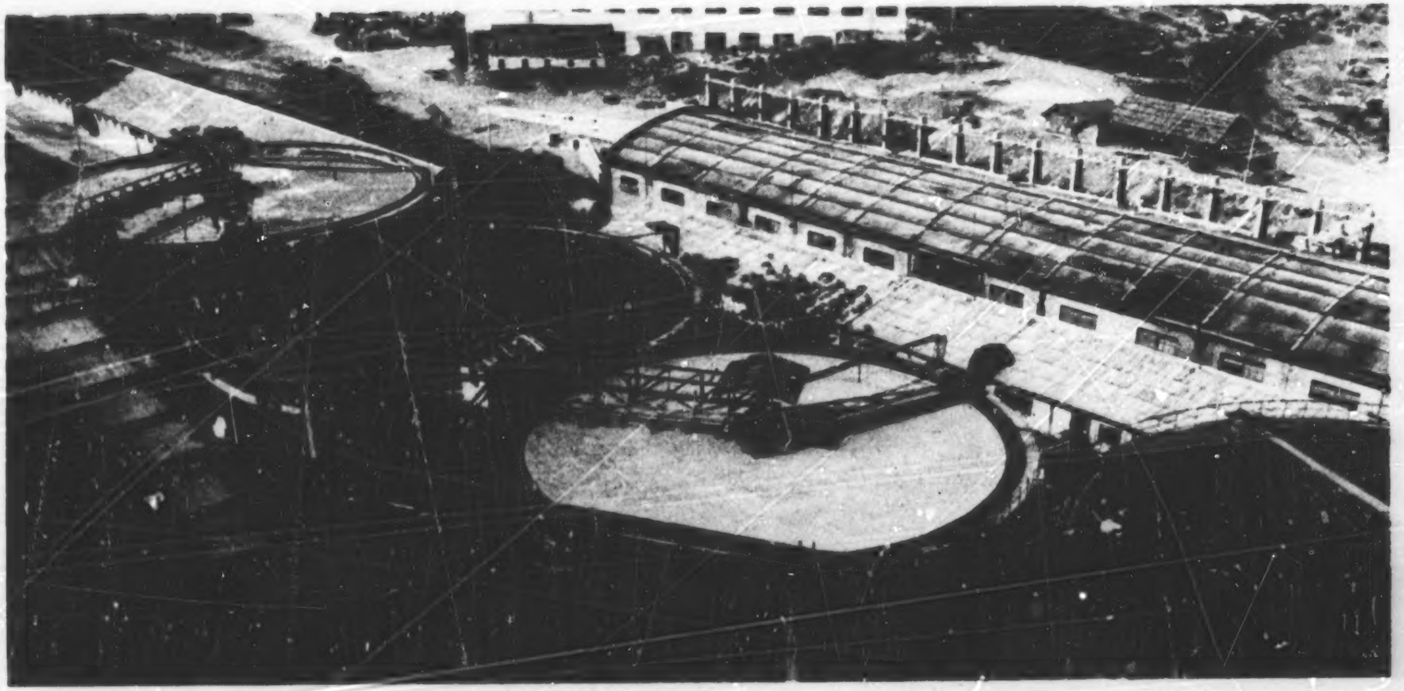

Fig. 5 Photograph of four concentration tanks at the ore-dressing plant of the Fankou Lead-Zinc Mine in Renhua County, Guangdong Province. The mine has a reserve of 30 million metric tons of ore. One ton of lead-zinc concentrates can be extracted from 3 tons of ore here.

[Source: Guangzhou GUANGDONG HUABAO [GUANGDONG PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 9, 1981 p 11]

Fig. 6 Photograph of China's "Nanhai No 3" Drilling Vessel operating in the Gulf of Tonkin

[Source: Beijing MINZU HUABAO [NATIONALITY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 9, 1981 p 20]

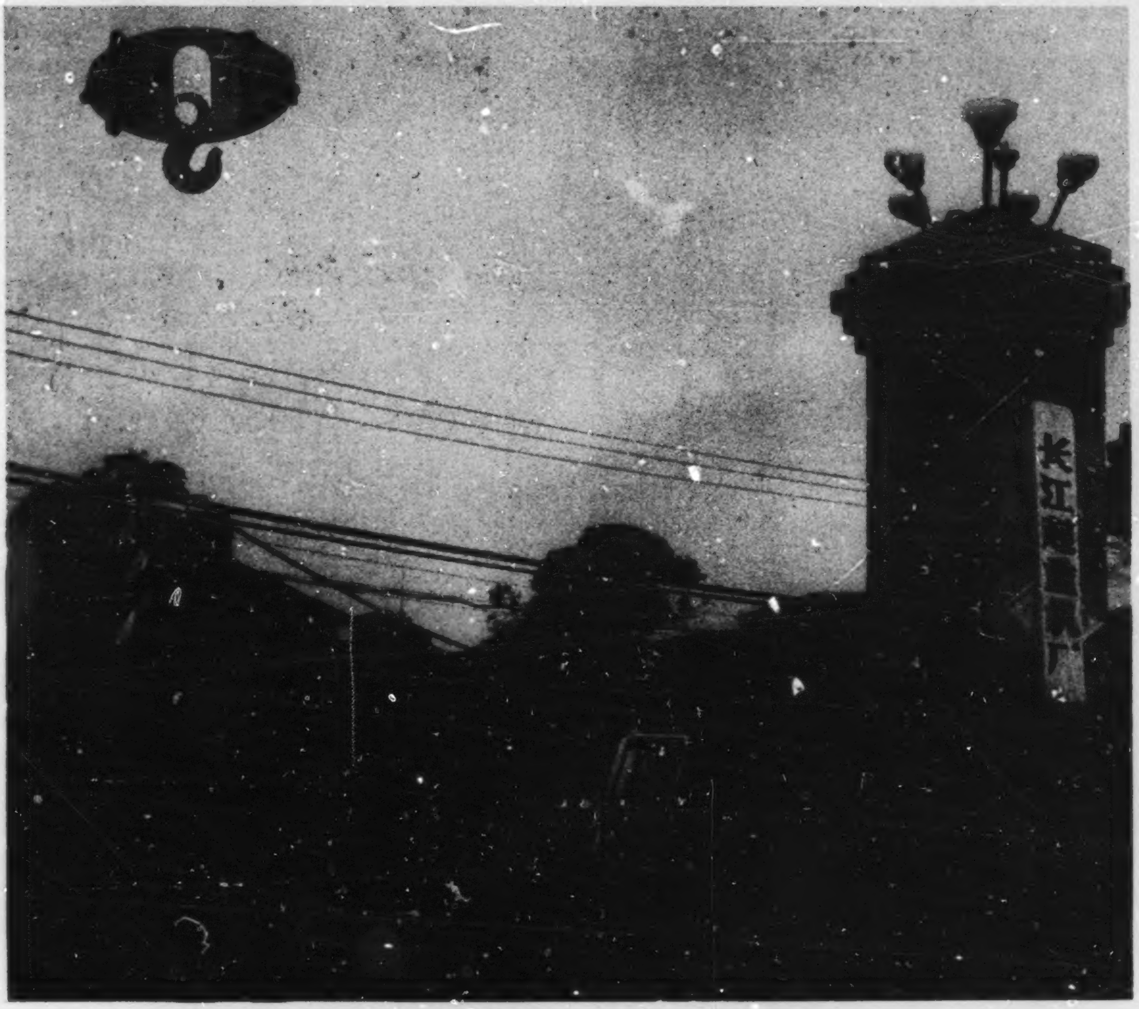

Fig. 7 Photograph of A QY65 hydraulic crane truck manufactured by the Changjiang Crane Plant in Luzhou City, Sichuan

[Source: Tianjin GONGCHEN JIXIE [CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT] in Chinese No 8, 1981, front cover]

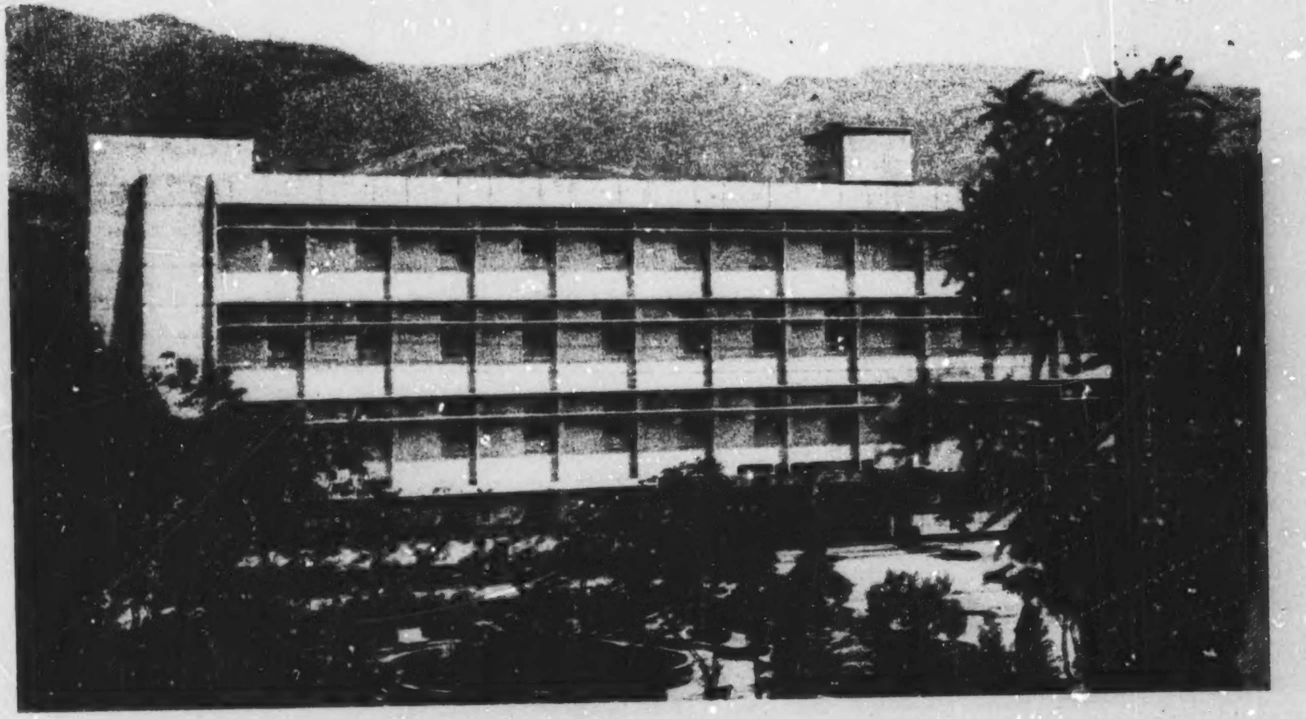

Fig. 8 Optics Workshop of the Chongqing Optical Instrument and Equipment Plant in Sichuan

[Source: Beijing JIANZHU HUABAO [ARCHITECTURAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 1981, inside front cover]

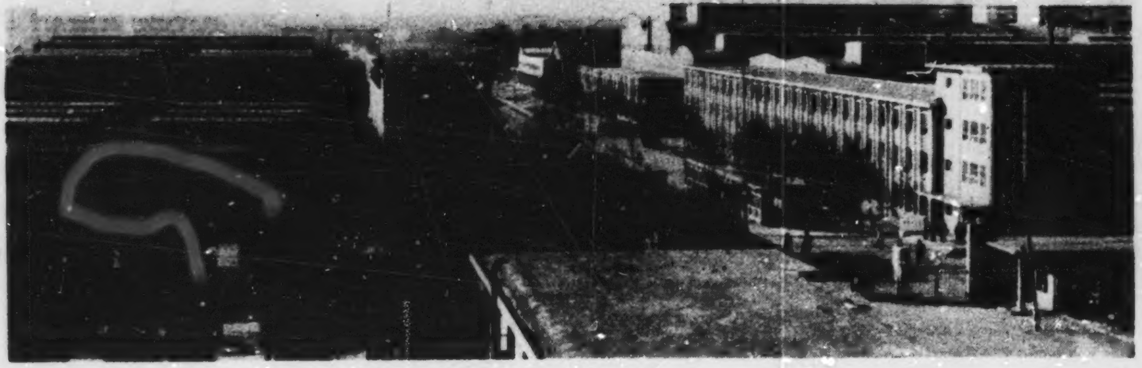

Fig. 9 View of the Shijiazhuang Tractor Plant in Hebei

[Source: Beijing JIANZHU HUABAO [ARCHITECTURAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 1981 p 9]

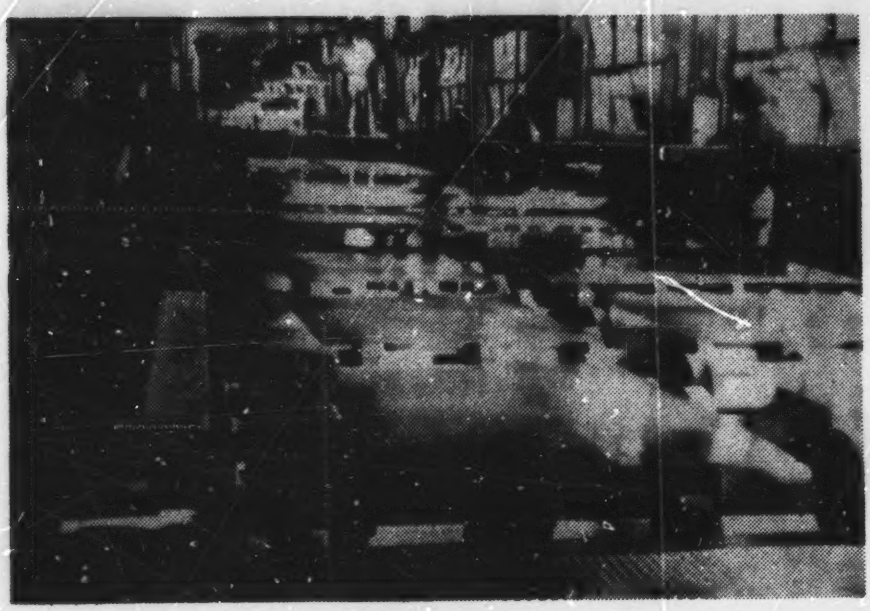

Fig. 10 An automatic glass production line designed and built by the Yaohua Glass Factory in Qinhuangdao, Hebei

[Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 81 p 1]

Fig. 11 A section of the dacron-cotton workshop of Hefeng Textile Mill in Ningbo, Zhejiang. An expansion project has permitted this mill to increase the number of its spindles from 30,000 to 52,000.

[Source: Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 81 p 1]

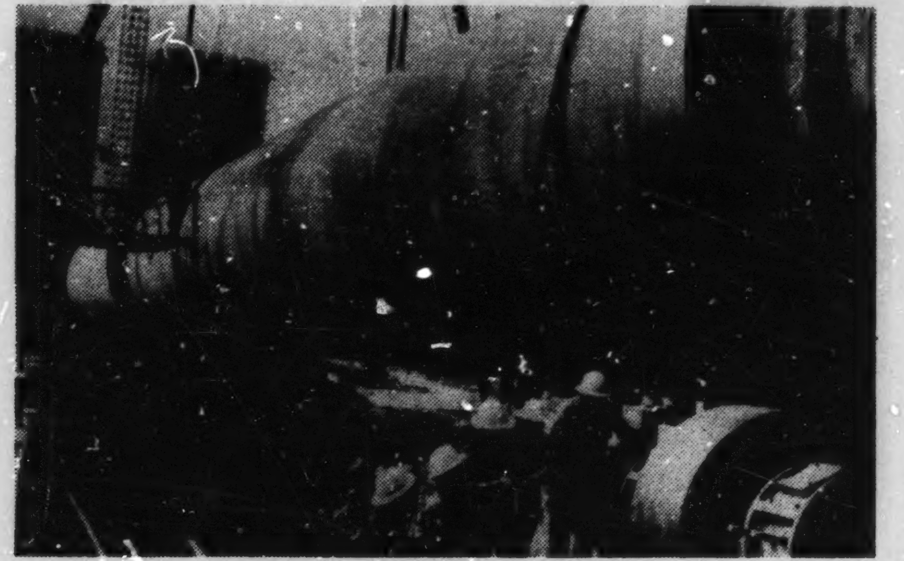

Fig. 12 Construction of China's largest cement plant—Jidong Cement Plant—is underway in Tangshan City, Hebei. Its annual output can reach 1.55 million metric tons.

[Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 81 p 1]

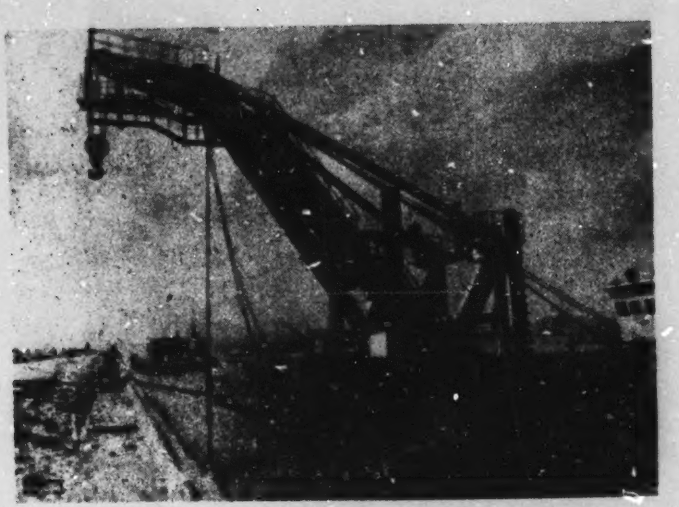

Fig. 13 The Dongdu New Port is under construction in Xiamen, Fujian. The first phase of this project includes four 10,000-ton deepwater berths, two of which are expected to be completed at the end of this year.

[Source: Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Oct 81 p 12

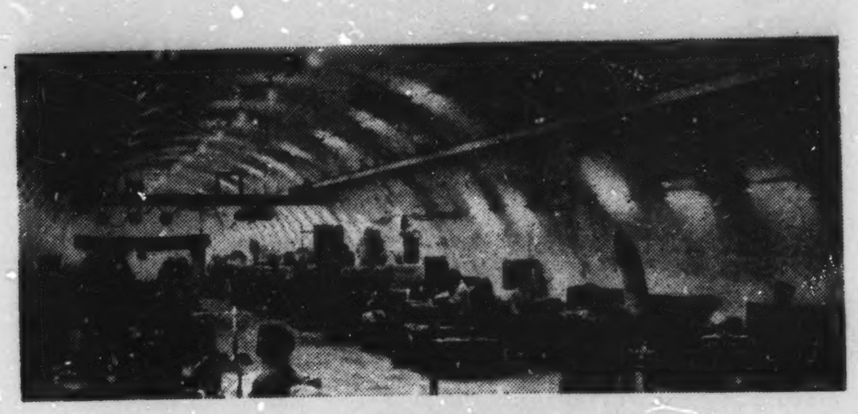

Fig. 14 The underground tool workshop of the Harbin Construction Machinery Plant in Heilongjiang

[Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 81 p 1]

Fig. 15 A sectional view of the Heilongjiang Dacron Plant. It has a designed daily output capacity of 48 metric tons.

[Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 81 p 1]

Fig. 16 China's largest plant making laundry detergent powder, Nanjing Alkylbenzene Plant, was recently completed. It has an annual output of 50,000 metric tons

[Source: Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 81 p 4]

Fig. 17 A section of the Lanxi Chemical Fertilizer Plant in Zhejiang Province.

[Source: Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 81 p 1]

Fig. 18 View of the Zhakou Industrial Zone in the outskirts of Gaoting Zhen in Daishan County, Zhejiang.

[Source: Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 81 p 1]

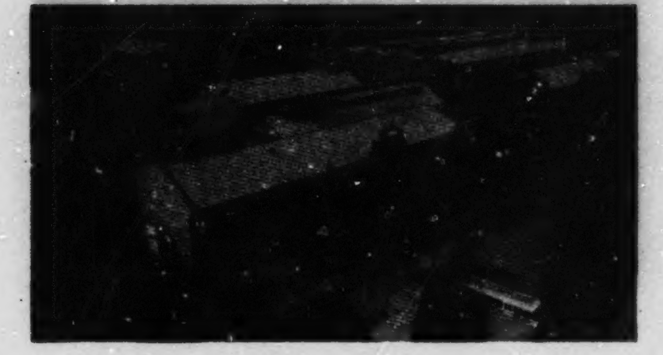

Fig. 19 A glimpse of the Dahe Machine Tool Plant in Ningxia AR

[Source: Hong Kong WEN HUI PO, Special Edition on China's Autumn 1981 Export Commodities Fair in Chinese and English, 14 Oct 81 p 34]

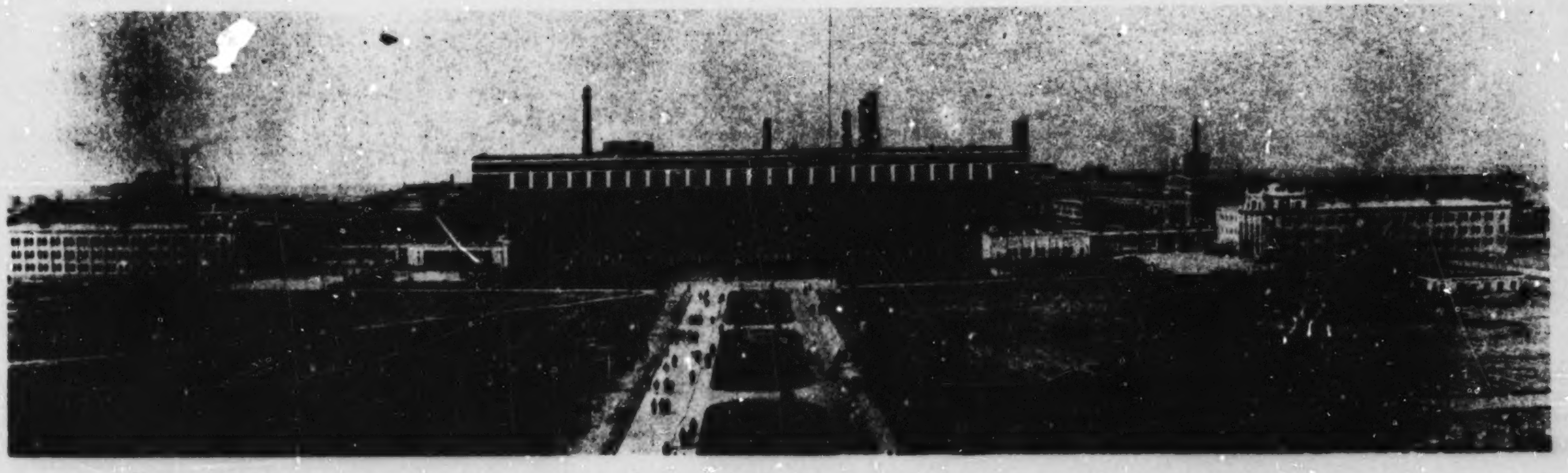

Fig. 20 View of the First Heavy Machinery Plant in Fularji, a suburb of Qiqihar, Heilongjiang.

[Source: Hong Kong WEN HUI PO, Special Edition on China's Autumn 1981 Export Commodities Fair
14 Oct 81 p 48]

Fig. 21 A sectional view of the Dalian Shipyard

[Source: Hong Kong WEN HUI PO, Special Edition on China's Autumn 1981 Export Commodities Fair, 14 Oct 81 p 41]

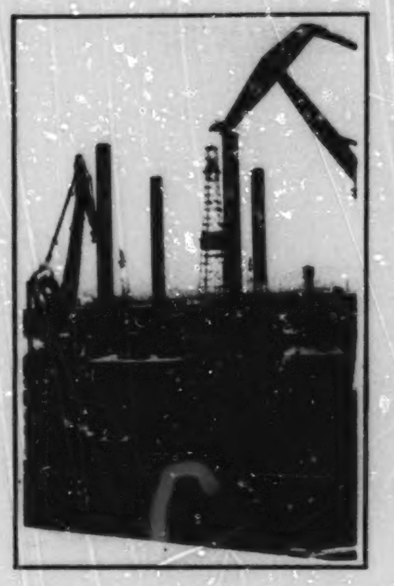

Fig. 22 Photograph of an offshore drill platform built by the Dalian Shipyard

[Source: Hong Kong WEN HUI PO, Special Edition on China's Autumn 1981 Export Commodities Fair 14 Oct 81 p 40]

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